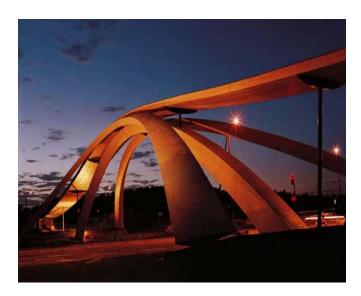
Business Management Modernization Program (BMMP)....





...and its Impact on Army Enterprise Transformation

1 Oct 2004



1

BLUF



- "The Global War on Terror has forced the Army's hand... compelling Army Leadership to change on a reduced timetable."

 CSA, 28 Jul 04, European Stars & Stripes
- Enterprise Transformation is the process of changing *institutional and operational culture, processes and technology* to achieve the Army Vision
- Congress is frustrated with pace of change in DoD and has imposed new compliance, certification, and approval procedures that <u>must</u> be accomplished prior to each milestone review
 - Programs that fail to comply risk loss of funding
- Army management and implementation of Enterprise Transformation will contribute to achieving the Army Vision and the major objectives of the Army Campaign Plan
 - Proposed governance structure:
 Army Transformation Leadership Council, Mission Area Leads, and Domain Owners
- II S ARMY

Introduction



- Course Learning Objectives:
 - ☐ Understand the BMMP goals, objectives and timeline
 - ☐ Understand the impact of BMMP on Army Enterprise Transformation
 - ☐ Understand the impact of BMMP on the organizations, processes, procedures, programs, and systems of the attendees
 - ☐ Focus is <u>Business</u> transformation not <u>Systems</u> modernization!



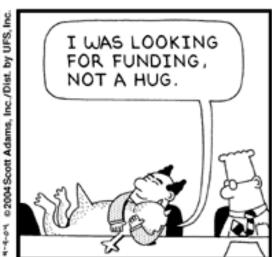
Introduction



- Enterprise Transformation
 - ☐ What is it, why do it, why now
 - ☐ What does BMMP have to do with it?







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U.S.ARMY

Army Enterprise Transformation



Business Processes

Operational Army

Institutional Army

The Army Vision is to enable Core Competencies:

•Train and equip soldiers and grow leaders

•Provide relevant and ready land power to the Combatant Commanders and the Joint Team

Current

Future

- Enterprise Transformation is the process of changing institutional and operational culture, processes and technology to achieve the Army Vision
- Enterprise Transformation impacts the entire Army Enterprise
 - ☐ Active, Guard, Reserve, Civilian and Contractor
 - ☐ The Army as One Enterprise

Enterprise Transformation enables the Army Core Competencies by adapting business processes to better support the warfighter

Army Enterprise Integration Oversight Office



24 September 2004

5



Agenda



- Overview: Business Management Modernization

 Program (BMMP)

 Deformance Mission Strategy Cools Scanding
 - ☐ Authority, References, Mission, Strategy, Goals, Scope
 - □ Definitions
- Major elements of BMMP
 - ☐ Governance and Approach
 - ☐ Business Enterprise Architecture
 - ☐ Increments (Phases) and Timeline
- Break (1030-1045)
- Major elements of BMMP
 - ☐ Relationship to the Acquisition Lifecycle
 - □ Transition Planning & Portfolio Management
 - □ BMMP Compliance
 - ☐ BMMP Performance Measures
- Lunch (1 hour)
 - Army Enterprise Integration Oversight Office





Agenda



Impact of BMMP on Army Enterprise Transformation

- Major Architectures and their relationship to Enterprise Transformation
 - Discussion of the Architectures movement and its role in Enterprise
 Transformation
- Army Portfolio Management
 - □ Discussion of Army Portfolio Management Approach
- Break (1515 1530)
- Army Enterprise Transformation Approach
 - ☐ Governance, Approach, Timeline
 - ☐ Roles & Responsibilities
 - □ Performance Measures
- Wrap Up / Q&A



BMMP Business Management Modernization Program



Business Management Modernization Program (BMMP) Overview

As Presented by: Dr. Paul Tibbits, Director
On June 3, 2004

Arming the Warfighter Through Business Improvement

www.dod.mil/comptroller/bmmp









...we can more readily

...identify chemical warfare experts through an integrated employee information profile

...have one standard accounting code structure that satisfies all reporting entities and requirements.



...standardize and simplify a chart of accounts.

...know what munitions are available in any given place at any given time



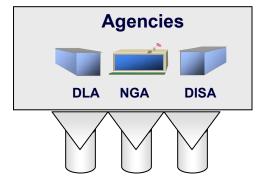
The Need for Change is Clear

- Services and Agencies have individual processes and over 2000 supporting systems that focus primarily on their own operations
- Results are:
 - Costly, redundant and inefficient management of DoD resources
 - Accurate, reliable, timely, information not available for decision











BMMP Overview

Learning Objectives

- Understand the authority, mission, strategy, goals and scope of BMMP
 - ► Learn the Terms of Reference, and understand the concepts behind them



Program Authority - References

▶ July 2001:

- Secretary of Defense (SECDEF) established the department-wide <u>Financial Management Modernization Program (FMMP)</u> under the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller).
- The transformation of the Department's financial management operations includes not only finance and accounting <u>but also all business activities.</u>

▶ December 2002:

• PL 107-314 (National Defense Authorization Act FY03), Section 1004, established the requirement for the DoD to build an Enterprise Architecture, and for a Transition Plan for implementation.

► May 2003:

 Renamed to <u>Business Management Modernization Program (BMMP)</u> under the joint sponsorship of the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller) and the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Networks and Information Integration).

► September 2003:

- Secretary of Defense reconfirmed this commitment by designating DoD business transformation as one of his top ten priorities.
- ► To comply with ITMRA of 1996 and OMB Circular A-130



BMMP Mission, Strategy, and Goals

Mission

► Support the Warfighter with world-class business operations

Strategy

- ► BMMP will lead DoD's business transformation by:
 - Driving Domain Business Process Reengineering
 - Developing and maintaining the Business Enterprise Architecture (BEA)
 - Implementing <u>capabilities-based</u> Portfolio Management
 - Performing System Assessments
 - Utilizing the Global Information Grid Enterprise Information Environment

Goals

- More \$\$\$ for the Warfighter
- Optimize Warfighter Support
- Increased Return on Taxpayer Investment



BMMP: The Largest Transformation Effort in Government or Industry

- ► 5.5M employees, service members and beneficiaries
 - Paychecks and W-2's
 - Personnel records and actions
 - Medical and Dental records, appointments, admissions and discharges
 - Training records, plans, and scheduling classes
 - Travel requests, tickets, vouchers
- ► \$400B+/Year
 - 267 Appropriations
 - 124 Million accounting transactions
 - 11.2 Million invoices

- ► \$700B⁺ in Assets
- ► 600K Buildings, 6,700 locations, 146 Countries
 - \$620B in Real Property Assets
 - ► 2.3M square feet of buildings
 - ▶ 32 M acres
- ► 1,312 Major weapons systems
 - 4.6 Million parts and supplies managed
- ► 150+ Federal Source Laws and Regulations (Ex. Title 5, 10, 32, 37)
 - 4,200+ Specific requirements from source laws
- ➤ 2,274 Business Systems ... and Counting
 - Different standards and interpretations of rules and requirements



► <u>Transformation</u>:

- A process that shapes the changing nature of military competition and cooperation through new combinations of concepts, capabilities, people, and organizations that exploit our nation's advantages, and in doing so protects against our vulnerabilities to sustain our strategic positions, which helps underpin peace and stability in the world.
- Source: DoD Transformation Planning Guidance, April 2003

► Enterprise:

• An organization that consists of people, processes and technology that uses information networks to interact with members, suppliers, or end users.

Army Enterprise Transformation:

- The process of changing institutional and operational culture, processes and technology to achieve the Army Vision.
- Active, Guard, Reserve, Civilian, and Contractor
- One Army, One Enterprise





Enterprise Integration:

• The unrestricted sharing of data and business processes throughout networked applications or data sources within and across organizations. El can help to improve mission accomplishment and result in more effective resource utilization.

End-to-end processes

• From initiation to receipt/conclusion, across the spectrum of operations

Mission Areas (4)

 Warfighting, Intelligence, Enterprise Information Environment, Business Mission Area

Domains (6)

- Functional Business Areas that provide institutional support to the Warfighter (Details in your handout – Backup Panels)
 - ► Accounting & Finance, Acquisition, Human Resource Management, Installations & Environment, Logistics, Strategic Planning & Budgeting



Enterprise Architecture:

- A strategic information asset base, which defines the mission
- The information necessary to perform the mission
- The technologies necessary to perform the mission
- The transitional processes for implementing new technologies in response to changing mission needs, and includes:
 - Baseline Architecture
 - Target Architecture
 - Sequencing plan

Source: PL 107-347, sec 101a

BEA

and

Transition

Plan

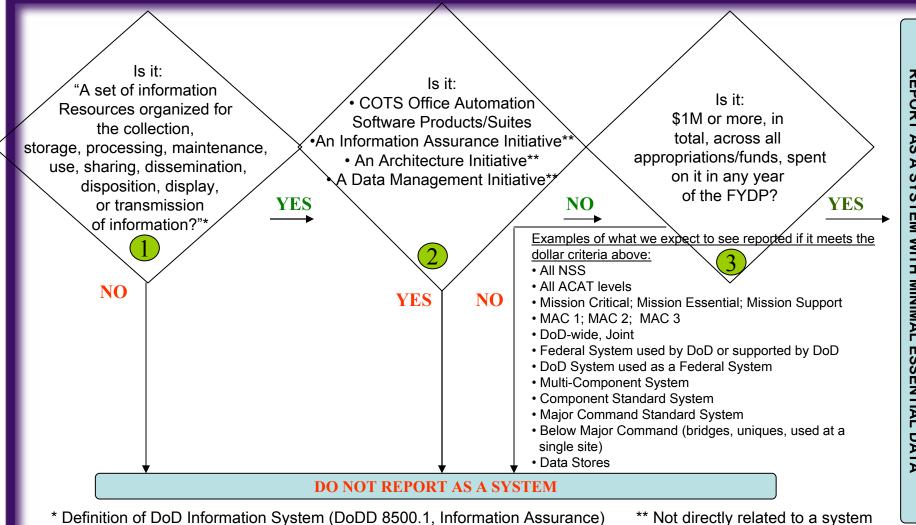


Composition of Enterprise Architecture (PL 108-260):

- An information infrastructure that, at a minimum, would enable the DoD to:
 - Comply with all Federal accounting, financial management, and reporting requirements;
 - Routinely produce timely, accurate, and reliable financial information for management purposes;
 - Integrate budget, accounting, and program information and systems; and
 - ▶ Provide for the systemic measurement of performance, including the ability to produce timely, relevant, and reliable cost information.
- <u>Policies, procedures, data standards, and system interface</u> <u>requirements</u> that are to apply uniformly throughout the Department of Defense.
- ► What is a System? (reference supplemental slides)



What is a "System" Starting With a Baseline of what is in the DoD IT Registry





Major elements of BMMP:

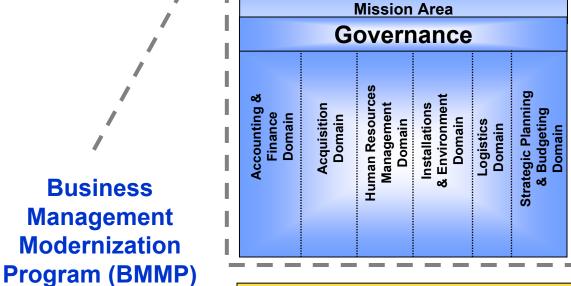
Governance and Approach

Learning Objectives

- ▶ Understand the Governance structure
 - Identify the Mission Areas and Domains
 - Roles and Responsibilities
- Understand the role of process mapping
- **▶** Understand the need for Enterprise Security



Where we fall within DOD/ the Global **Information Grid (GIG)**



Business

	Warfighting Mission Area										
Ī	Governance										
ľ					ons						
	ness	<u>_</u>		tics	Battlespace Communications Systems						
	vare	Force Application	tion	Focused Logistics	nmui ms						
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ľ	Battlespace Awareness	υĒ		Ш	attles						
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working with the

Business

Management

Enterprise Information Environment (EIE) Mission Area

Enterprise Information Environment -Mission Area Governance Core Computing Communications **Enterprise** Infrastructure Sub-Domain Services Sub-Domain **Sub-Domain**



BMMP Governance Structure

Business Domains

OUSD(C) -- Accounting & Finance (ACC/FIN)

OUSD(AT&L) -- Acquisition (ACQ)

OUSD(P&R) -- Human Resources Management (HRM)

OUSD(AT&L) -- Installations & Environment (I&E)

OUSD(AT&L) -- Logistics (LOG)

OUSD(C) -- Strategic Planning & Budgeting (SPB)

OASD(NII)
Enterprise Information Environment
(EIE) Mission Area

Business Modernization and Systems Integration (BMSI)

SecDef DepSecDef **BMMP** Executive Committee **BMMP Steering Committee** Domain Owners Integration Team (DO/IT) **Business Enterprise Architecture Review and Change Control** Board = Business Domains = DoD Mission Area

3/4/04 Version

Department of Defense

= BMMP Program Office





▶ DoD Components

- Successful transformation clearly requires the active participation and support of all DoD Components (Military Departments, Defense Agencies, and DoD Field Activities). Accordingly, each Component is responsible for:
 - ➤ Communicating requirements to the Business Domains, as the latter leads the business process reengineering and solution implementation efforts
 - ► Chartering a governance structure within the Component that facilitates participation, cooperation, and integration of the six Business Domains and EIE Mission Area across the Component
 - Accounting & Finance, Acquisition, Human Resource Management, Installations & Environment, Logistics, Strategic Planning & Budgeting
 Enterprise Information Environment MA
 - ▶ Deploying only Business Enterprise Architecture-compliant systems



BMMP Approach – 'The 7 Responsibilities'

- The DoD strategy for business transformation is <u>to delegate implementation</u> <u>authority, responsibility, and accountability to the OSD Business Domains</u> for their respective business areas.
- Each OSD Business Domain has the following responsibilities:
 - 1. Leading the business transformation within the Domain
 - 2. Establishing and maintaining a Domain governance process that ensures representation of the Components and appropriate Federal agencies
 - 3. Managing its respective portfolio to ensure implementation of and compliance with the Business Enterprise Architecture (BEA) and transition plan
 - 4. Performing system reviews and approving initiative funding as part of portfolio management
 - 5. Assisting in the extension of the BEA
 - 6. Guiding implementation activities
 - 7. Representing the Domain's perspective in resolution of cross-Domain issues



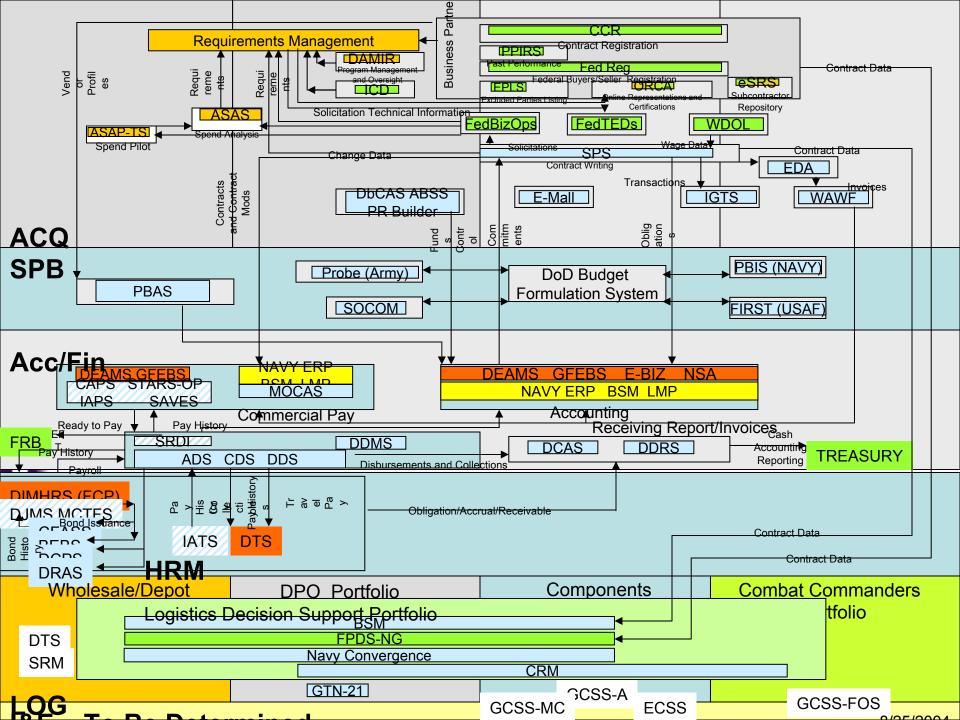
BMMP Approach - Primacy of Process Mapping

- Focus on Capabilities first:
 - Define the required capability
 - Develop an end-to-end functional process to deliver
 - Then find / fit the solution
- If you focus on the Technology first, you risk
 - Defining the capability in terms of what you can provide
 - Finding faster ways of doing what you have always done
 - Upgrading the current solution instead of redefining the capability needed



BMMP Approach - Security of Enterprise Solutions

- Enterprise Transformation, and Enterprise Solutions:
 - Require end-to-end Enterprise Security
 - Guaranteed access, when and where needed
 - While denying the enemy
- Must be considered, developed, and delivered across the Enterprise not system by system
- ► Electronic Government Act, Dec 02; Title III Federal Information Security Management Act (FISMA)
 - Framework for annual IT security reviews, reporting, and remediation planning
 - Quarterly reports required: Number of IT systems accredited (Mission Critical and Mission Essential)
 - Annual report due 1 Sep, locking the FY04 DoD FISMA report
 - All Services accreditation percentages reported
 - Results will drive reprogramming; systems not accredited at risk





Major elements of BMMP:

Business Enterprise Architecture

Learning Objective

- ► Understand the BEA and it's four elements
- **▶** Understand the three BMMP increments



What is the Business Enterprise Architecture (BEA)?

- ➤ The BEA provides a mechanism to better manage the DoD's business operations and to structure the complex systems and organizational interrelationships.
- ► The BEA will serve as a blueprint to:
 - Guide and constrain investments in DoD organization, operations, and systems as they relate to or impact business operations;
 - Provide the basis for the planning, development, and implementation of financial and business management systems that comply with Federal mandates and requirements; and
 - Produce accurate, reliable, timely, and compliant *information* for DoD staff.





► The BEA is divided into the following four elements:

All View (AV):

▶ Provides for overarching aspects of the architecture that relate to all additional views. These aspects provide the scope and context for the architecture.

Operational View (OV):

➤ Provides the DoD with a depiction of the organization-wide business environment and the supporting operational activities both from an "As Is" and a "To Be" viewpoint.

System View (SV):

Describes the set of system capabilities that will provide DoD decision makers with accurate, reliable, and timely access to business operations information required to operate in key DoD enterprise business areas.

Technical View (TV):

► Contains the set of technology constraints that will drive the manner of system implementation.



Enterprise Focus:

➤ Re-engineer the processes and identify the information requirements necessary to implement a modern, integrated, net-centric Business environment that supports the Warfighters' needs

► Increments (Phases)

- Increment 1: BEA 2.3 (Oct 04), BEA 2.4 (Jan 05)
- Increment 2: BEA 3.0 (Apr 05), BEA 3.1 (Jul 05), BEA 3.2 (Oct 05)
- Increment 3: BEA 4.x (1Q06)



Control

Execute

BMMP Capability Map (Larger version available in your handout)

	100	/												
	Business Management	Systems Management	Staff Managemen	Health Services Management	Acquisition	Procurement	Contract Management	Accounting Services	Financial Services	Records Management	Asset Managemen	Logistics Operations	Force Management	Theater t Operations
֖֖֖֭֓֞֝֞֝֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֡	Bus. Unit Plan & Policies Ext. Relation Plan & Policies Military Law Strategic Requirements Bus. Unit Assessment	Systems Planning & Policies Systems Standards	Staff Planning & Assessment HRM Policies Training Policies & Assessment	Health Svcs Policies	Acquisition Strategy Creation	Procurement Planning & Policies	Contractor, Supplier & Alliance Plans & Policy Contractor, Supplier & Alliance Assessment	Accounting Policies	Financial Planning & Policies Investment Planning & Policies	Records Management Policy	Equipment Planning Installation & Facility Planning Environmental Planning Conservation	Capacity Planning and Scheduling Integrated Planning Commodity Management	Force Planning Deployment Plans & Policies Force Readiness Planning	Transportation & Distribution Planning Theater Support Planning
	Ext. Relationship Oversight Compliance & Audit Military Courts Analysis Program and Budget	Business Architectures Systems Architectures Project Oversight	Civilian Position Mgmt Military Manpower Mgm Training Oversight Examination & Certification Personnel Performance Management EEO	Health Svcs Performance Management	Design Management Design Verification Program Management and Oversight	Procurement Oversight Procurement Tracking & Schedule Materiel Accountability & Evaluation Requirements Analysis and Management	Credit Assurance Contract Oversight Outsourcing Oversight Supplier Relationship Management	Accounting Reconciliation Accounting Audit & Oversight	Financial Control & Reconciliation Financial Forecasting & Analysis	Records Management Oversight	Installation Accountability & Evaluation Environmental Compliance & Monitoring Pollution Prevention	Process Scheduling Material Requirements Quality Management Customer Relationship Management	Theater Deployment Scheduling Force Deployment Oversight	Transportation & Distribution Scheduling Theater Support Oversight
	Policy Record Mgmt Business Unit Administration Funds Distribution External Relationship Administration Correctional Facility Mgmt Law Enforcement Personnel Security	System Implementation & Maintenance Systems Operation Systems User Support Knowledge Management Tools & Sys Environments	Civ Pers Pers Pers Pers Pers Pers Pers Pers	Access to Healthcare Provision of Health Svc. Population Health Mgt. Safety Occupational Health	Research & Development Test & Evaluation	Procurement Card Management In-transit Tracking	Contract Admin	Cost Accounting Accounting Services Financial Statements Budget Execution	Collections & Recovery Accounts Receivable Billing Accounts Payable Cash Management Investment Management Funds Disbursement	Planning Programming Programming Record Mgmt General Ledger Real Property Inventory Military Equip Inventory Stock & Pers Property Inventory Program Record Management Logistics Information Management	Installation Administration & Maintenance Environmental Administration & Maintenance Space Management New Construction Equipment Maintenance Environmental Clean-up & Restoration Base Operations Support	Inventory Control Warehouse & Distribution Management Fulfillment Management Export Management Return Management	Taskforce Assembly Force Status & Location Services	Theater Services
		Core Unqualified Audit Opinion/Asset Accountability Feeder Unqualified Audit Opinion/Asset Accountability										Total Force Visibility		



Increment 1: BEA 2.3 (Oct 04), BEA 2.4 (Jan 05)

- Achieve <u>unqualified audit opinion</u> for consolidated DoD financial statements, including related processes to achieve <u>Asset</u> <u>Accountability</u> and address other Material Weaknesses
- Achieve total personnel visibility to include: military service members, civilian employees, military retirees, and other US personnel in a theater of operations (including contractors and other federal employees)



Increment 2: BEA 3.0 (Apr 05), BEA 3.1 (Jul 05), BEA 3.2 (Oct 05)

- Align <u>acquisition practices</u> with Government & Industry best practice benchmarks
- Achieve total asset visibility and accurate valuation of assets (includes Operating, Materials and Supplies; Inventory and Property; Plant and Equipment)
- Enhance <u>force management</u> through position accountability and visibility (military and civilian)
- Improve military health care delivery through a more efficient healthcare claims system, more accurate patient diagnostic coding, and joint medical material asset visibility
- Improve environmental safety and occupational health



Increment 3: BEA 4.x (1Q06)

- Implement <u>Planning</u>, <u>Programming</u>, <u>Budgeting</u> and <u>Execution</u> (PPBE) process improvements in accordance with Joint Defense Capabilities Study recommendations for a capabilities-based PPBE process
- Achieve <u>integrated total force management</u>
- Improve <u>installation management</u>

Path to Business Transformation Architecture/Acquisition Activity and Schedule

Sys	Tame	Baseline BEA uirements 1.0		BEA BEA 2.1 2.2			BEA 4.0	BE.			BEA X.X		
FY	2002	2003		2004		2005	20	06	2007	2008			
'		New	nt	DEA	00/11	Architectural Views							
	Enterprise	BEA 2.2 (Jul Enterprise Business Process Model & Business Rules						OV-6c and OV-6a					
	Enterprise	Enterprise Data Model						OV-7					
	FASAB (complete), Public Law, Exedcutive Orders, OMB A-11 (partial)						Dynamic Object Oriented Requirements System						
						,	(DOORS)						
		BEA 2.3 (October 2004)											
		Finish Remaining Federal Requirements & Business Rules, Start DoD Requirements Update Enterprise Data Model Integrate Activity Models/Info. Exchanges/ Operational Nodes with EBPM						OV-6a, OV-6c, and DOORS					
	Update Er							OV-7					
	_							OV-5, OV-2, OV-4					
	Integrate Systems Interface Descriptions and Systems Functions						SV-1, SV-4, SV-5						
		BEA 2.4 (January 2005)											
	Complete Remaining DoD Requirements Additional Architecture Products						OV-6a, OV-6c, and DOORS						
							OV-1, OV-2, OV-3, OV-7, SV-3, SV-6, SV-9, TV-2						
	Updated with each Release						AV-1, AV-2, TV-1						

INC 1



Architecture Compliance and Uses

(Larger version available in your Handout)

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KEY - Blank box: Workproduct not necessary for given "Use" X: Necessary Workproduct for given "Use"	1	2	2	3	4	5 6	Sa 6	Sc 7	1	4	6	7	8	9	1 2	Business Capabilities	Profile	Milestone Plan Capabilitu Maturitu	Schedule and	Resource Plan	System Compliance Plan	Test Plan	Change Mgmt Plan	Management Plan	Measurement Plan	Acquisition Strategy	"As Is" Systems Inventory
BLUE: "USE" FOCUS of BEA 2.2 (Impact FY06 Funding)																											
Portfolio Management																											
Portfolio Analysis	Īχ	Х		П	ΧĪ	×Т	1	x 🗔	Īχ	Īχ			×	т	Т	×	Īχ	т	П				Т	Т	Т		×
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Portfolio Control: System Compliance Assessment	Х	Х				_	_	x x	-	-			Х	3	4	Х					×			×	×	_	×
Portfolio Control & Evaluation: Systems Remediation	Х	Х				7	x >	x x	×	Х			Х	>	4	Х					×			×			×
Planning, Programming, Budgeting & Execution Process (PPBE)																			_								
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Test and Evaluation	×	Х	<u> </u>	Ш	4		<u> </u>	x x	×	X	Х	Ш	Х	>	_		_	4	_			×	_		╄	—	Щ
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Technology Standard Driven Changes	X	Х	L	Щ	丄	丄	丄	X	1	_	×	Ш	Ш		X	X	_									Щ.	×
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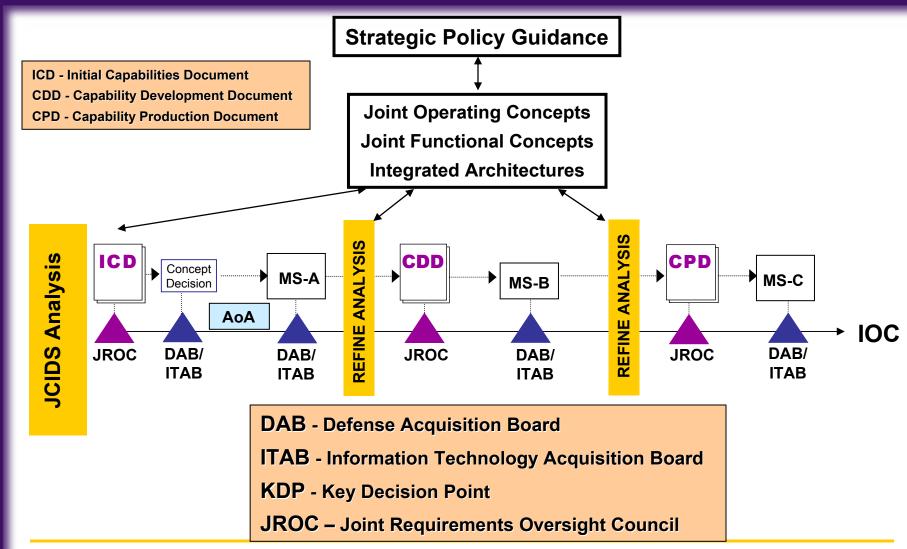
Relationship to Acquisition Lifecycle

Learning Objective

► Recognize the relationship between BMMP and the Acquisition Lifecycle

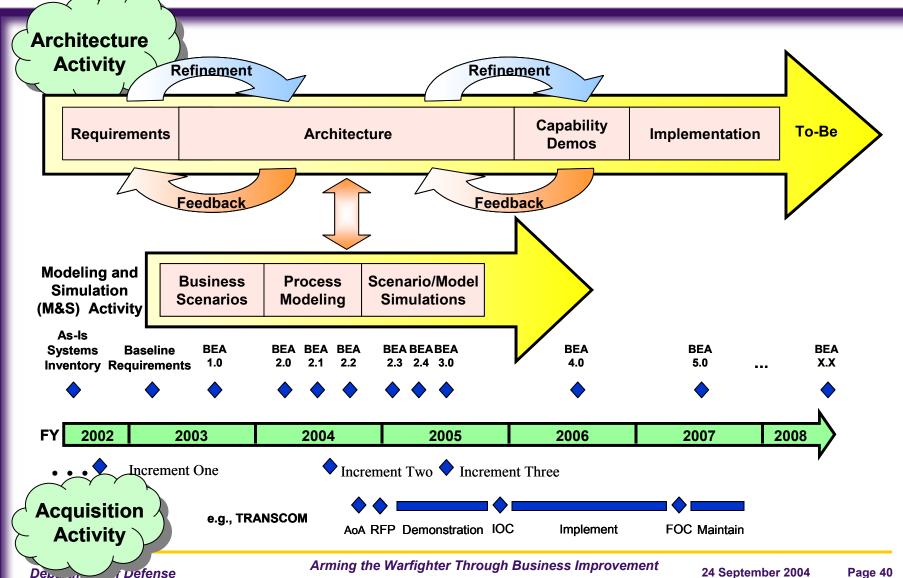


Joint Capabilities Integration & Development System (JCIDS) – Ties to DoD 5000 Series





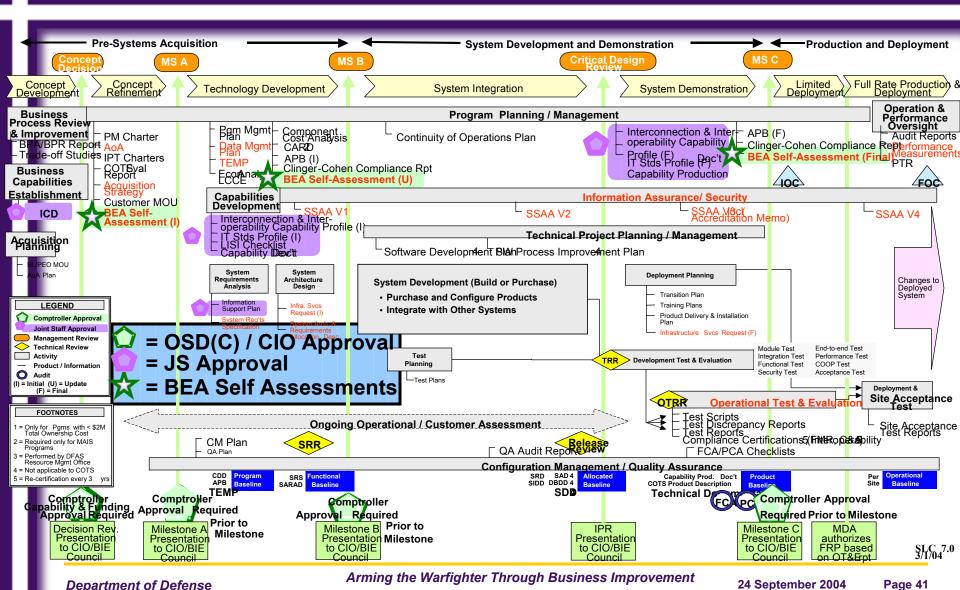
Path to Business Transformation





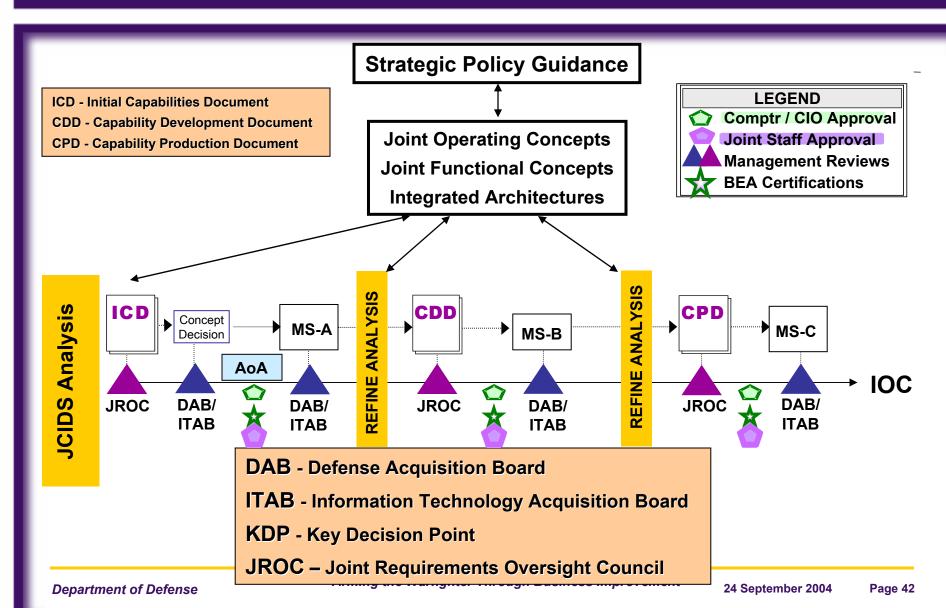
DoD Acquisition Activity Lifecycle

(Larger version available in your Handouts)





JCIDS Process with new Approval / Certifications required





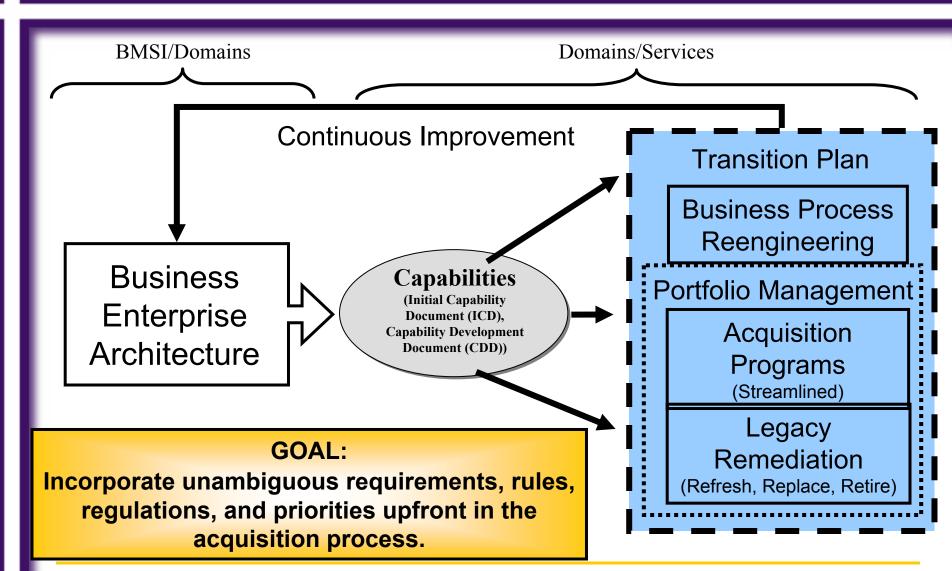
Transition Planning and Portfolio Management

Learning Objectives

- ▶ Understand the Transition Process How it all fits together
- ► Understand the concept of Portfolio Management



Transition Process





Transition Planning and Portfolio Management

Transition Plan (new version to be published within 30 days of new BEA release):

- Schedule and Milestone Plan
- Capability Maturity Profile
- Packaged and Segmented Capabilities and Requirements
- Compliance Plan
- Change Management and Communications Products

Portfolio Management

- Capabilities-based
- Memo on Information Technology Portfolio Management signed by DEPSECDEF (March 22, 2004)
 - ▶ "Decisions on what IT investments to make, modify, or terminate shall be based on Global Information Grid Architecture, mission area goals, other architectures, risk tolerance levels, potential returns, outcome goals and performance".
 - ▶ Policy applies to all six JWCAs, all six Business Domains and the EIE Mission Area.
- Management Initiatives Decision (MID) 918 (DRAFT)
- Systems Assessments
 - Within IT portfolios and between IT and non-IT investments.



DoD Portfolio Management Approach

► Portfolio Management 4 Core Activities:

Analysis

▶ Linking Mission Area goals to DoD Enterprise vision, goals, objective, priorities, capabilities, as well as how these will be achieved and measured; identifies gaps and opportunities; identifies risks and how these will be mitigated; provides for continuous process improvement; and determines strategic direction for mission area activities and processes.

Selection

▶ Identifying the best mix of IT investments to achieve outcome goals and plans as well as transition to "to-be" architectures.

Control

► Ensuring a portfolio and individual projects in the portfolio are acquired in accordance with cost, schedule, performance and risk baselines and documented technical criteria, and remain consistent with the current approved version of the GIG Integrated Architecture.

Evaluation

- Routinely and systematically assess and measure actual contributions of the portfolio as well as support adjustments to the mix of portfolio projects, as necessary.
- Source: DEPSECDEF Memo: Information Technology Portfolio Management, 22 Mar 04



BMMP Compliance

Learning Objectives

- **▶** Understand the BMMP Compliance Certification requirement
- **▶** Understand the process



What is System Compliance?

- ➤ System compliance is the process and criteria used to demonstrate a business system conformance with the BMMP goals and objectives.
 - Demonstrate alignment to the BEA system functions and business rules
 - Mitigate risks to achieving an unqualified audit opinion for FY 2007
 - Reduce unnecessary system capability duplication
- ➤ System compliance involves an assessment of the system by the DoD Program Manager, followed by a multi-level review process that includes the Business Domains and BMSI, before approval by the DoD Comptroller.
- ► The degree of conformance to the system compliance criteria is one area considered by the Business Domain(s) in their portfolio management review of the system.
- ► Where can I learn more? BMMP Compliance Documentation on the BMMP Portal -
 - https://portalbmmp.dfas.mil/ Domains Tab (Requires Registration / User ID and Password)



Why do System Compliance Certification?

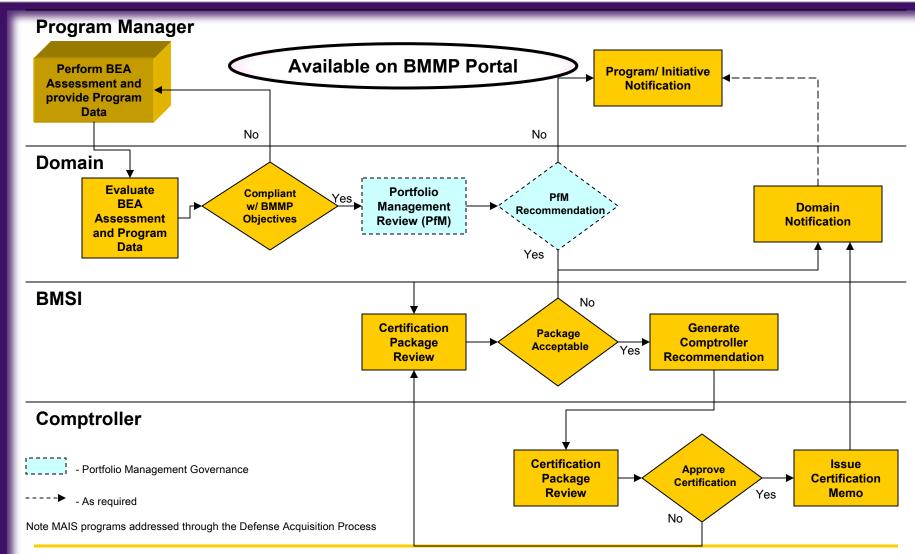
► Section 8084 of the DoD Appropriations Act of 2004 (Public Law 108-87) states:



- (b) CERTIFICATIONS AS TO COMPLIANCE WITH FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT MODERNIZATION PLAN.
- (1) During the current fiscal year, a financial management automated information system, a mixed information system supporting financial and non-financial systems, or a system improvement of more than \$1,000,000 may not receive Milestone A approval, Milestone B approval, or full rate production, or their equivalent, within the Department of Defense until the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller) certifies, with respect to that milestone, that the system is being developed and managed in accordance with the Department's Financial Management Modernization Plan. The Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller) may require additional certifications, as appropriate, with respect to any such system.
- ► A draft Management Initiative Decision will <u>expand the Public Law requirement</u> for the Comptroller's approval <u>to all business systems improvements</u> of more than \$1,000,000.



System Compliance Certification Process Flow



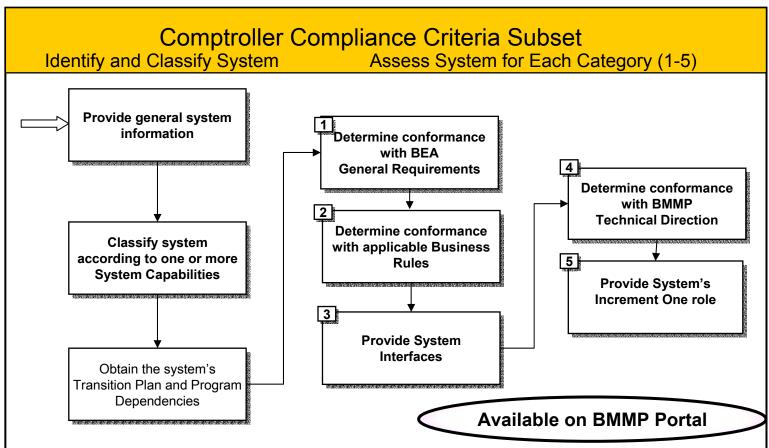
Department of Defense



Domain Compliance Criteria

Comptroller Compliance Criteria

Domain Compliance Criteria



Domain Compliance Criteria





- Visit the BMMP website to learn more about System Compliance.
- OSD Domain Owners maintain the most recent systems compliance packet requirements.
- Request your System Compliance package through your Domain Owner.



Performance Measures

Learning Objectives

- ► Recognize the BMMP Performance Metrics
- ► Understand the mapping (BMMP Army Mission Area / Domain)



Performance Measures

▶ DoD Enterprise Business Transformation Metrics

- Goal 1: Provide timely, accurate, reliable information for Business Management
 - ▶ Objective 1.1 Achieve unqualified audit opinion on the 2007 consolidated DoD financial statements
 - ▶ Objective 1.2 By 2007, achieve total visibility and accurate valuation of assets to include Operating, Materials, and Supplies (OM&S); Inventory; and Property, Plant and Equipment (PP&E)
 - ▶ Objective 1.3 By 2007, achieve total personnel visibility to include: military service members, civilian employees, military retirees, and other U.S. personnel in a theater of operations (including contractors and other federal employees)
 - ➤ Objective 1.4 Provide DoD decision makers timely access to business information



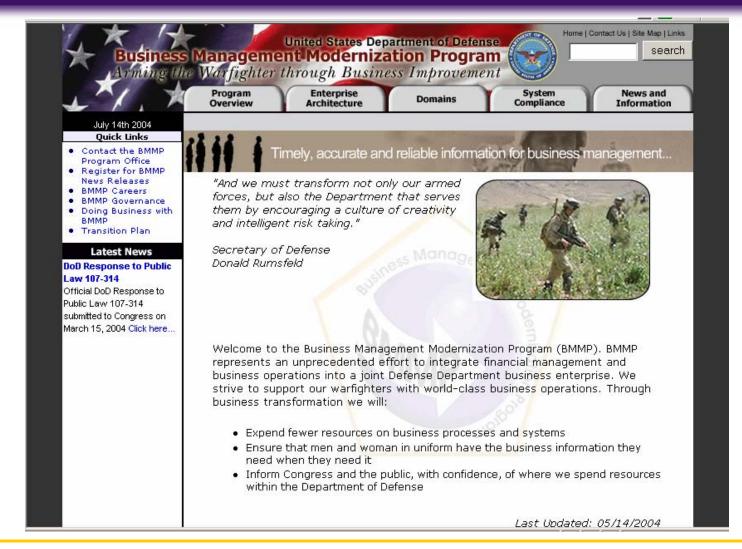
Performance Measures – cont'd

- DoD Enterprise Business Transformation Metrics cont'd
 - Goal 2: Enable improved Business Operations
 - ▶ Objective 2.1 Adopt the Business Enterprise Architecture (BEA) for acquiring, managing, and providing resources in support of the Warfighter
 - ► Objective 2.2 Systematically enable efficiency and productivity improvements to DoD *business* operations



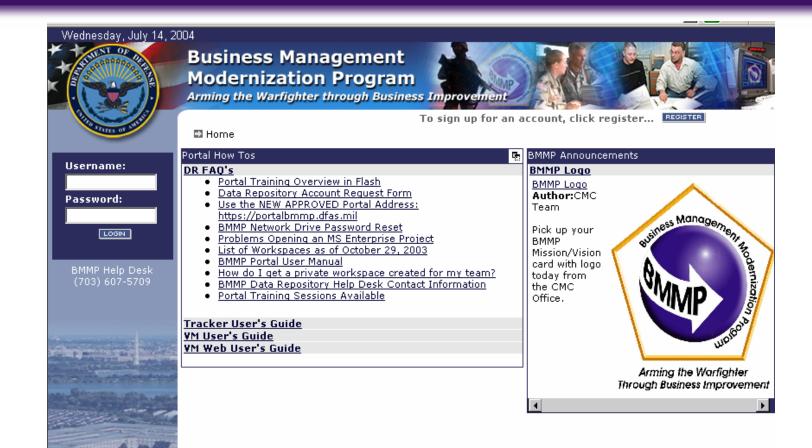
BMMP Homepage

http://www.dod.mil/comptroller/bmmp/pages/index.html





BMMP Portal: https://portalbmmp.dfas.mil/



Agenda



Impact of BMMP on Army Enterprise Transformation

- Major Architectures and their relationship to Enterprise Transformation
 - Discussion of the Architectures movement and its role in Enterprise
 Transformation
- Army Portfolio Management
 - □ Discussion of Army Portfolio Management Approach
- Break (1515 1530)
- Army Enterprise Transformation Approach
 - ☐ Governance, Approach, Timeline
 - ☐ Roles & Responsibilities
 - □ Performance Measures
- Wrap Up / Q&A



Army Enterprise Integration Oversight Office

Impact of BMMP on Army Transformation





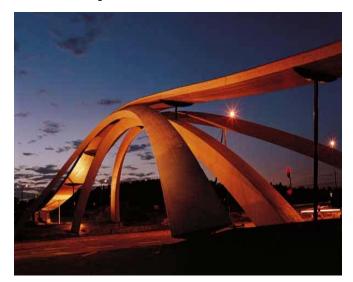
Learning Objectives

- Understand the role of Architecture in Enterprise Transformation
- Understand the role of Army Portfolio Management
- Understand the role of Army Enterprise Integration Oversight Office
- Understand the impact of BMMP and Army Enterprise Transformation on you and your organization
 - Army Enterprise Integration Oversight Office





Major Architectures and their Relationship to Army Enterprise Transformation



Learning Objectives

- Understand the 'Architectures' movement
- Identify the major Federal Architectures
- Understand the Army Architectures
- Understand the relationship between the Architectures
 - Army Enterprise Integration Oversight Office



The Architectures 'Movement'



- Architecture is: the structure of components, their relationships, and the principles and guidelines governing their design and evolution over time (DoD Integrated Architecture Panel, 1995)
 - ☐ Much more than technology
 - Architecture represents people, processes and technology AND how they interact to achieve the organization's mission



Architectures describe how the various Army functions, capabilities, processes, and IT infrastructure components fit together



An architecture is a 'blueprint' to guide decisions

Enterprise Architecture – References



- Clinger-Cohen Act of 1996 mandated Federal Agencies develop and maintain an integrated information technology architecture.
- Federal Enterprise Architecture (FEA): Established in 1999 by the Chief Information Officers (CIO).
 - ☐ The FEA is a business and performance-based framework to support cross-agency collaboration, transformation, and government-wide improvement. The FEA consists of five reference models (BRM, SRM, TRM, DRM, PRM).

■ DoD Architecture Framework (DoDAF):

- □ Public Law 107-314 (FY2003 Defense Authorization Act) mandated that DoD develop and maintain an Enterprise Architecture.
- ☐ Command, Control, Communications, Computers, Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (C4ISR) Framework evolved into the DoDAF.
- □ DoDAF, Version 1.0, provides guidance for describing architectures for both warfighting operations and business operations and processes.

Business Enterprise Architecture (BEA)

- ☐ The BEA provides a mechanism to better manage the DoD's business operations and to structure the complex systems and organizational interrelationships.

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- Army Enterprise Integration Oversight Office



BEA Goals



GOALS	BEA provides one DoD Reference Business Process Model that ensures:						
	Single interpretation of requirements:						
	✓ Standard rules and policies						
Enable Interoperability throughout DoD	✓ Standard rules and policies are embedded into operational processes						
	✓ Business transaction and event standards are explicitly embedded into operations information exchanges						
	✓ Consistent and unique Data Model and Dictionary						
	One DoD BEA Reference Business Process Model that provides the foundation to enable end-to-end operational excellence						
Achieve Operational Process Excellence	 Embed DoD's Net-Centric Enterprise Services in Business Enterprise Architecture 						
	 Provide link to Federal Enterprise Architecture through DoD EA Reference Models 						
Enhance Portfolio Management	Transition Planning based on Business Enterprise Architecture to achieve capabilities based on target processes						
	■ Relevant "As Is" analysis						

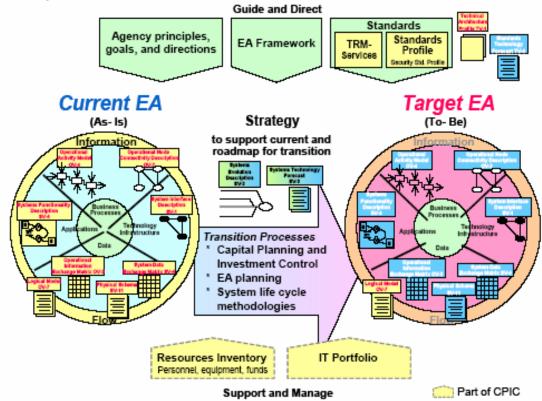


- Army Enterprise Integration Oversight Office

Relationship to Army Enterprise Transformation



- ■How will Architectures contribute to Enterprise Transformation?
 - ☐ Understand the current state "As-Is" at a <u>high level</u> (*Process*)
 - ☐ Identify the desired future state "To-Be" (*Process*)
 - □ Define the transition plan the intermediate steps between the "As-Is" and "To-Be" (e.g., *process to process*)





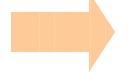
- Army Enterprise Integration Oversight Office

Army Enterprise Architecture



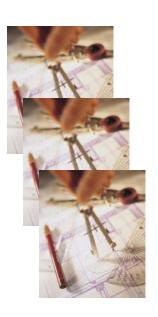
■ Army Enterprise Architecture (AEA) is the Army's blueprint, which describes Army solutions and maintains alignment with the DoD-level GIG and the BEA.





AEA is comprised of:

- Army BusinessEnterprise Architecture(BEA)
- •Battle Command Architecture (BCA)
- •LandWarNet Architecture



Development coordinated by the CIO/G-6 Army Architecture Integration Cell (AAIC)

Blueprint for transformation planning, drives investment decisions that are linked to strategic objectives, and promotes efficient, effective DOTMLPF decision-making enterprise-wide

Army Enterprise Integration Oversight Office



Army Enterprise Architecture



CCA

FY04 Auth

FY04 Appr

FY05 Appr

- Why we need an Army Enterprise Architecture:
 - Mandated in federal law and DoD directives
 - DoD, CJCS, and Joint integrated specified tasks
 - Army requirements:
 - Transformation Roadmap, Strategic Planning Guidance, Army Campaign Plan, APGM, Technical Guidance Memorandum
 - AEA will provide decision support for achieving ACP major objectives
 - Strategic enabling role of EIE mission area drives requirement for more comprehensive AEA products to support increasing complexity of integrating architectures
 - Army programs *must be certified by OSD Comptroller* as compliant with the BEA prior to each milestone decision, or full rate production
 - Army Enterprise Integration Oversight Office





PL 104-106

PL 107-314

PL 108-87

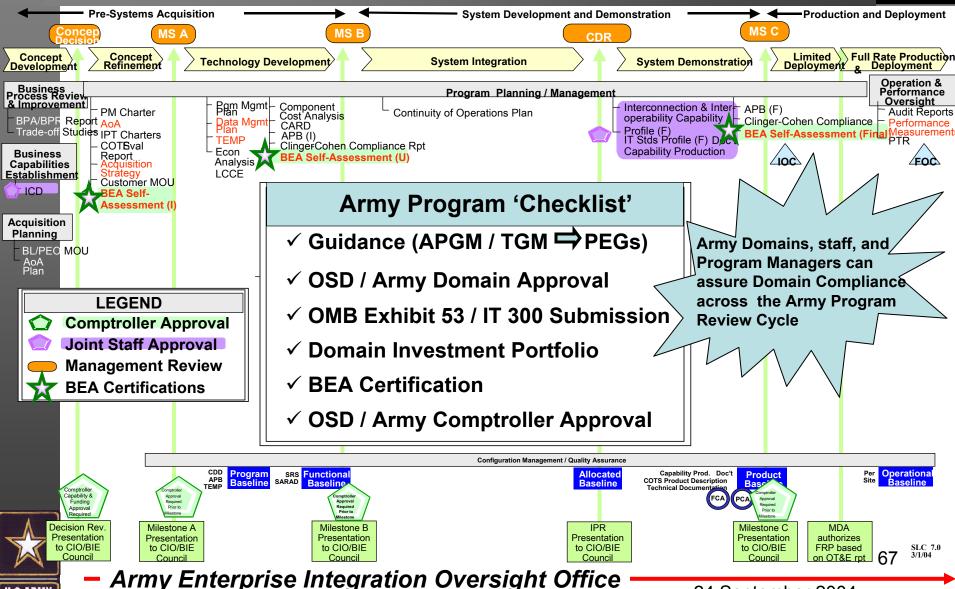
PL 107-287

How does this impact me? (Checklist for Army Program Review Cycle)



AEIOO

24 September 2004



U.S.ARMY

Review



- Architectures Learning Objectives
 - ☐ Understand the 'Architectures' movement
 - ☐ Identify the major Federal Architectures
 - ☐ Understand the Army Architectures
 - ☐ Understand the relationship between the Architectures
- True or False 'Architecture' is a purely technological term describing the interactions or interfaces between systems.
- The earlier C4ISR Framework evolved into, was replaced by which of the following:
 - ☐ Federal Enterprise Architecture (FEA)
 - □ DoD Architecture Framework (DoDAF)
 - ☐ Business Enterprise Architecture (BEA)
 - ☐ Army Enterprise Architecture (AEA)
- Who is responsible for the Army Enterprise Architecture?
- At which point(s) in the Acquisition cycle will PMs be required to ensure their initiatives are BEA Compliant?
- Army Enterprise Integration Oversight Office





Army Portfolio Management (PfM)

Clifford Dickman CIO/G6 SAIS-ZRI

Learning Objectives

- **★ Understand the role of PfM in Army Enterprise Transformation**
- * Recognize Mission Area Domain Roles & Responsibilities
- **★ Understand compliance provisions**

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What is Portfolio Management?



★ Portfolio Management is management of selected groupings of initiative investments using integrated strategies, plans and techniques.

Portfolio Management

- ✓ Integrated Strategic Planning
- ✓ Integrated Architectures
- ✓ Measures of Performance
- √ Risk Management Techniques
- ✓ Transition Plans
- ✓ Portfolio Investment Strategies



★ Portfolio Management policy is intended to support executive decision making for both IT and Non-IT Investments

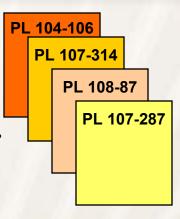


Why Portfolio Management?



★ By Law:

- Clinger-Cohen Act (PL 104-106) 1996
- Defense Authorizations Act FY03 (PL 107-314) Dec 02
- Defense Appropriations Act FY04 (PL 108-87) Sep 03
- Defense Appropriations Act FY05 (PL 108-287) Aug 04
 - Require OSD Comptroller Certification that any system investment over \$1M is compliant with the BEA and
 Transition Plan or FUNDS MAY NOT BE OBLIGATED



★ By Policy:

- DepSecDef IT Portfolio Management Memorandum, 22 Mar 04
 - Requires IT investment decisions be made using a Portfolio Management Approach
 - Provides concept for managing portfolio of investments that focuses on improving business and warfighting outcomes and capabilities.
- OSD (Comptroller) Memorandum, 16 Jul 04
 - Requires OSD Business <u>Domain Owners</u> develop a business system compliance plan to:
 - Identify business systems requiring USD(C) certification
 - Develop a schedule to review business systems in need of certification
 - Obtain cross-Business Domain coordination



Who is developing DoD Portfolio Management process?



★ DoD: DepSecDef tasked DoD CIO with PfM process

Working group established

Problem statement

- ✓ No common governance for PfM
- √ Lack of coordination
- ✓ No firm baseline inventory
- ✓ Uncoordinated data calls
- ✓ Lack of integrated efforts

Guiding Principles

- ✓ Leverage and integrate existing processes (JCIDS, AMS, PPBS)
- ✓ Link PfM to vision, mission, strategic plans
- ✓ Align OSD process to Service processes
- ✓ Establish IT and IM performance measures

Recommended Solutions

- ✓ Overarching governance (including Mission Areas)
- ✓ Develop PfM vision and strategy for OSD
- ✓ Services manage and review Service Portfolio content
- ✓ Service CIO is single entry/exit point for PfM reviews

Army CIO/G-6 is participating in this Working Group



What is CPIC?



- ★ Capital Planning & Investment Control (CPIC) (OMB A-11)
 - Term identified in Clinger-Cohen Act of 1996
 - Decision making process ensuring Federal IT investments integrate:

CPIC integrates:

- √ Strategy
- ✓ Planning
- ✓ Budgeting
- ✓ Procurement
- ✓ Management of IT Portfolios in support of mission and business needs.



Army CIO/G-6 Capital Planning and Investment Management (CPIM)



Army Portfolio Management



- CIO/G-6: Establishes policy, guidance, performance metrics and governance for Army Portfolio Management.
- PfM process will establish Army Investment strategies and priorities, identify legacy, redundant or unnecessary systems for elimination and related transition planning.
- Army Capital Planning Investment Management (CPIM) conducts a capabilities-based review of IT funding requirements:
 - Capabilities are those needed to support Army's future strategy (CSA Guidance, TAP (includes ACP) and Technical Guidance Memorandum (TGM))
 - Produces a recommended IT funding prioritization listing to support required capabilities, linking programs/systems that provide the required capability to Management Decision Evaluation Package (MDEP) and the resourcing Program Evaluation Group (PEG)
 - CIO/G-6 PEG representatives have a prioritized list of IT MDEPs for use in PEG discussions/deliberations
- System Realignment and Categorization Guide (SRAC) assists business domains in conducting an inventory and categorization of current systems.



Army PfM Compliance



★ CPIM provides an IT investment Strategy:

- Coordinates a coherent IT funding strategy for IT priorities within the PEG/PPBS process
- Provides CIO/G-6 with a process for IT Investment Strategy oversight as required by Clinger-Cohen. Each Domain Owner will be responsible for establishing a complementary process within their Domain.
- Allows each IT investment to be traced to:
 - A requirement or capability specified in the tactical or institutional architecture
 - A capability necessary to support the Army strategy and map IT capabilities to TAP Code
- Flexible to ensure IT funding strategy capitalizes on best business practices, emerging requirements and tactical/operational lessons learned

Army <u>Domain Owners</u> establish and maintain a <u>Domain</u> Portfolio and investment strategy (IT and Non-IT) in support of Army PfM process



Domain PfM Roles and Responsibilities



- Key foundational capabilities/requirements validated and prioritized by Functional Area / SMEs
- Incorporate end-to-end (cradle to grave) planning-toexecution process; define interdependencies and linkages
- Analyze benefits, risks and ROI criteria
- ★ Ensure investments focus on the full life cycle of IT expenditures and support Future Force Enterprise value added
- ★ Focus on improving the performance and management of the Domain's investment portfolio
- ★ Use process evaluation techniques
- Instill Comprehensive Enterprise portfolio prioritization, selection and management
- **★ Document the Business Case Analysis process** mandated by CCA for capital IT Investments
- Implement IT Capital Planning Investment Management (CPIM) and change management techniques



Relationship to Enterprise Transformation

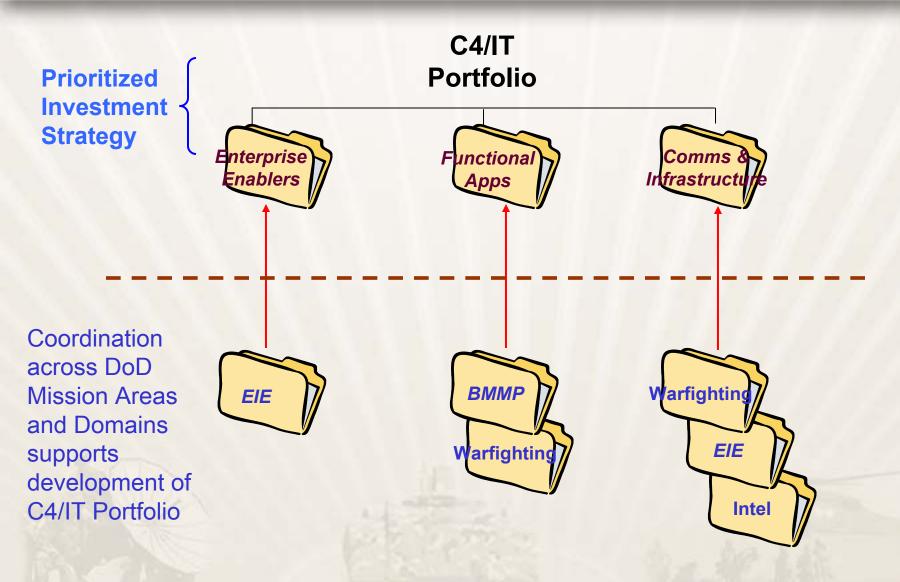


- Within the Army, Mission Area Leads, driven by Army Campaign Plan major objectives, will define mission area priorities that contribute to enhanced warfighter support.
- Domain Owners develop domain investment strategies aligned to and supporting warfighter priorities, and then execute the strategy
- PfM Process supports the PPBS
 - Critical to the efficient allocation of resources to support the strategic direction of the Army and ensure all IT and Non-IT related expenditures are enterprise-focused
 - Matching \$\$ invested to capabilities provided allows better understanding of the impact of funding decisions, enables more aggressive funding strategies.



Portfolio essential to Prioritized Investment Strateg

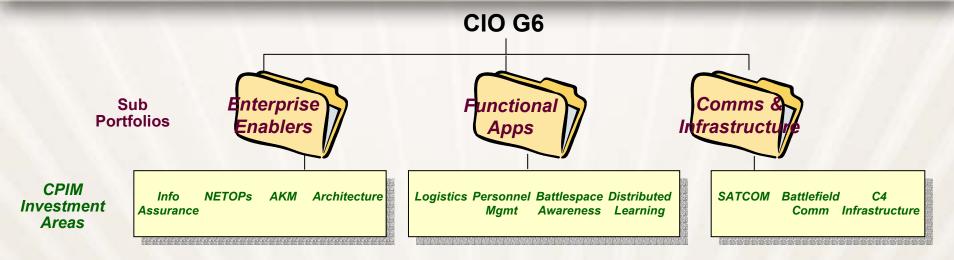




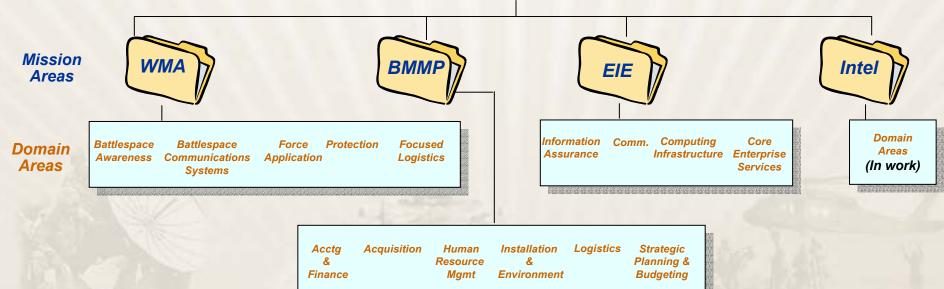


CIO/G6 Portfolio Areas in Relation to DoD Portfolios





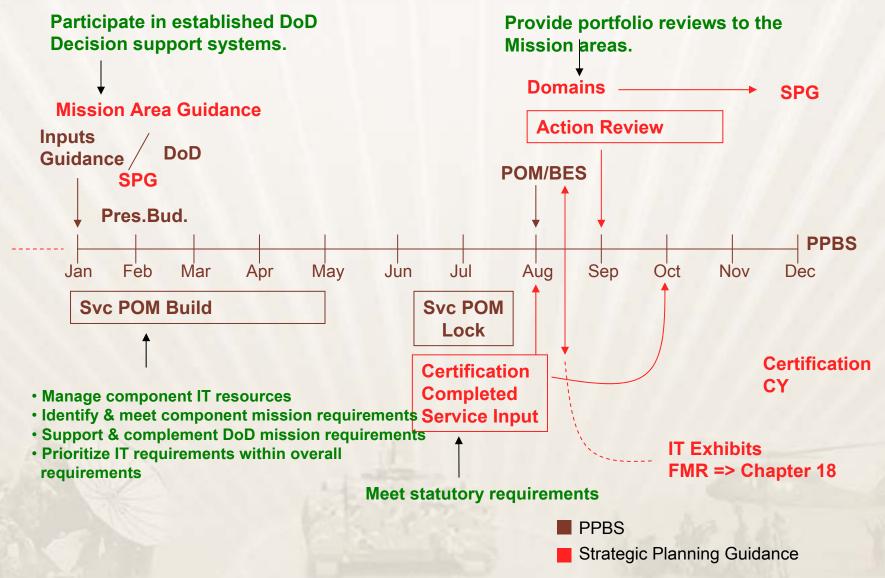






OSD view on how PfM supports the Budgeting process







Army Portfolio Management



Plan

Army Portfolio Management Oversight

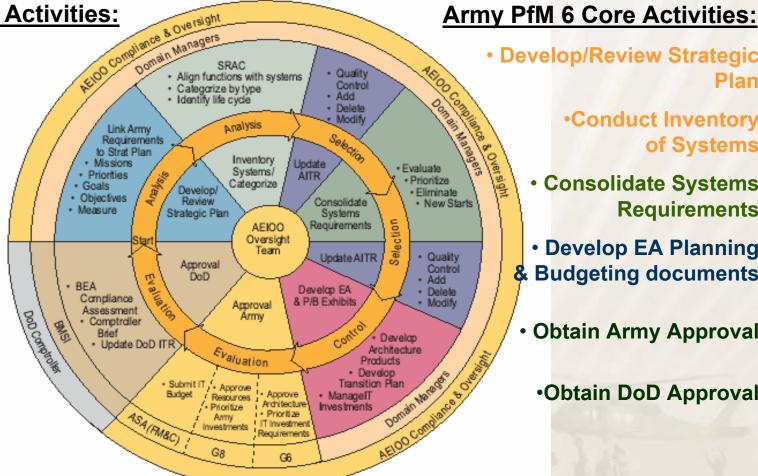
DoD PfM 4 Core Activities:

Analysis

Selection

Control

Evaluation



Develop/Review Strategic

 Conduct Inventory of Systems

- Consolidate Systems Requirements
- Develop EA Planning & Budgeting documents
 - **Obtain Army Approval**
 - Obtain DoD Approval



PfM - Review



- **★**Learning Objectives
 - Understand the role of PfM in Army Enterprise Transformation
 - Recognize Domain Roles & Responsibilities
 - Understand compliance provisions
- ★ Portfolio Management is to be used to manage selected groupings of:
 - Initiatives
 - Systems
- ★ True or False PfM is intended to facilitate executive resourcing decisions to develop a comprehensive Investment Strategy that includes both IT and Non-IT initiatives
- **★** The Portfolio Management process is to be used at the:
 - Army Enterprise Level
 - Mission Area Level
 - Domain Level
 - All of the above
- ★ The coordinated and coherent Investment Strategy developed by the PfM process can be used by which groups associated with the Army POM?



Points of Contact



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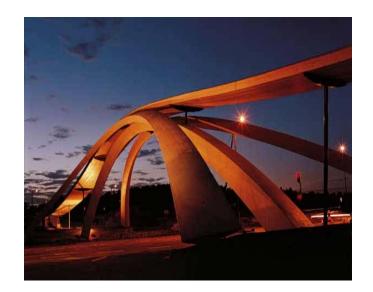
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Army Enterprise Transformation



Learning Objectives

- Understand the role of AEIOO
- Understand the roles & responsibilities of Mission Area Leads
 / Domains
- Understand the role of the attendees



Evolving Enterprise Transformation Guidance



■ National Defense Authorization Act FY03 (PL 107-314) (Dec 02) ☐ Initiates Enterprise Architecture & Transition Plan for Implementation ■ SECDEF established BMMP under USD(C) & ASD (NII) (May 03) ☐ Identifies Domain roles & responsibilities ■ National Defense Appropriations Act FY04 (PL 108-87) (Sep 03) ☐ Requires OSD Comptroller certify that any system investment over \$1M is compliant with BEA and Transition plan – or funds may not be obligated. ■ DEPSECDEF Memo on IT Portfolio Management (PfM) (Mar 04) ☐ Requires IT investment decisions be made using PfM approach ■ MID 918 (DRAFT) ☐ Directs Services establish IT PfM governance structures: **Mission Areas** SECARMY established AEIOO to provide internal Army integration ☐ "...provide top-level policy, guidance, and direction in definition, design, implementation and integration of enterprise solutions across the Army and between DoD and other external agencies." AEIOO Charter, 2003



AEIOO Enterprise Transformation Role

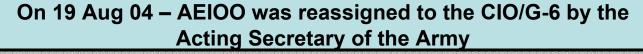


AEIOO Mission:

On behalf of the Secretary of the Army, the Army Enterprise Integration Oversight Office provides top-level policy, guidance, and direction in the definition, design, implementation, and integration of enterprise solutions across the Army and between Department of Defense, the Army and other external organizations.

Goals:

- Support Army Business Transformation through Enterprise Integration
- Develop, validate, and maintain an end to end strategy through a transformation governance structure
- Ensure all projects are coordinated and synchronized at an enterprise level
- Support executive decision-making

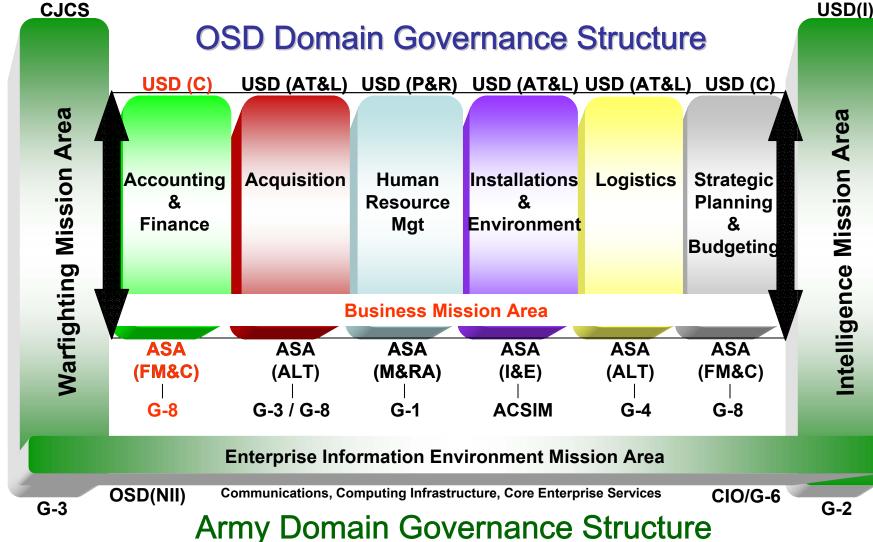


Domain Focused Management Structure



AEIOO





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Army Enterprise Integration Oversight Office

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Army Governance Structure



AEI00

Army Transformation Leadership Council



- SECARMY Leads
- Mission Area Leads participate
 - □Warfighting/Operations (G-3)
 - □Business (ASA FM&C/CFO/G-8)
 - □EIE (CIO/G-6)
 - □Intelligence G-2

Mission Area Governance Boards



- Mission Area Leads govern
- Domain Owners participate
- Unresolved issues raised to Leadership Council
- CIO provides IT technical expertise
- G-3 and G-8 provides Warfighter focus

Domain Governance Boards



- Domain Owners lead (ASA ALT, FM&C, I&E, and M&RA)
- ARSTAF, MACOMs and Agencies participate
- Cross Domain Issues referred to Mission Area Governance Board
- CIO provides IT technical expertise
- G-3 and G-8 provides
 Warfighter focus
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Proposed

Army Staff Roles and Responsibilities



SECARMY ☐ Provide strategic direction AEIOO ☐ Establish & maintain structure Facilitate & monitor execution ASA(FM&C) Business Mission Area, Accounting & Finance and Strategic Planning & Budgeting Domain Comptroller ASA(ALT) Acquisition & Logistics Domain □ PEO/PM Oversight ASA (M&RA) HRM Domain G-3 Warfighting Mission Area □ Prioritizer CIO/G-6 **EIE Mission Area** Technical expertise G-2 Intelligence Mission Area G-1 **HRM Domain**

Overarching guidance and oversight

- Mission area and/or domain roles
- Specific HQDA staff responsibilities



Logistics Domain

G-4

Specific HQDA staff responsibilities

Army Enterprise Integration Oversight Office

24 September 2004

Army Mission Area Leads / Domain Owners Roles and Responsibilities



AEIOO

Mission Area Leads: Overarching guidance and support

- Drive cross-domain integration
 - ☐ Transformation strategy and structure
 - □ Performance measures
- Ensure domain compliance with all statutory responsibilities
 - ☐ Acquisition milestones
 - ☐ Comptroller certifications
- Participate in Army Transformation Leadership Council

Domain Owners: Domain-specific responsibilities

- Transformation strategy and structure
- Change management and communications
- Performance measures
- Domain architecture, process modeling, and data strategy
- Portfolio Management and Investment Review processes
- Transition Plan
- Guide, monitor and ensure proper resourcing of:
 - ☐ Transformation activities and initiatives
 - ☐ Compliance with all statutory responsibilities



Army Enterprise Integration Oversight Office

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Enterprise Transformation Performance Measures



■ Enterprise

- ☐ Common set of measures that will assess the Army's progress by using each Domain's contribution to the Transformation
- Enterprise measures are derived from assessments of the Domains
- Measures are categorized based on the Transformation Governance objectives:
 - Transform Army Business Operations
 - Develop and maintain Army
 Business Enterprise Architecture
 - Conduct Portfolio Management
 - Comply with BMMP

Domain

Quantitative

- Evaluate a target level of performance expressed as a tangible, measurable objective against which actual achievement can be compared
- □ Qualitative
 - Provide a description of the level of activity that will be provided over a period of time or by a specified date
 - Critical criteria that is difficult or unable to measure



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Performance Measures: BMMP - Army Metrics Map



BMMP Metric	Army Metric		
	Domain	Domain Goal	Performance Measure
Increment 2: Sub-Focus: Achieve total asset visibility and accurate valuation of assets (includes Operating, Materials and Supplies; Inventory and Property; Plant and Equipment) – Continued	Logistics – Continued	Connect the Logistician - Continued	Lag time between initiation of request/information and receipt of request/information to/from external trading partner of external trading partners identified and connected (JIM – Joint InterAgency Multinational and Commercial Trading Partners)
	Finance and Accounting	Visibility an cur or A v a vts th gh rate reeder vstem(s)	% of Army assets that can be identified via detail in accounting system
	erpr in vati	Manage the infostructure (IT Infrastructure) as an enterprise to enhance capabilities	# of IT investments included in a portfolio
	Installations and Environment	Achieve total asset visibility and accuracy of the Army Real Property Inventory	% of total asset visibility in RPI % of accuracy of RPI
		(RPI)	92



AEIOO Enterprise Transformation Governance



The Army Vision

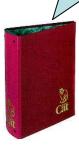
Enterprise Solution

Tenablers

Army Core Competencies enabled by enterprise solutions



" Who does what?"



" What must be done?"



" How is it done?"

Policy

Directive

Instruction and Manual

Governance Structure

Governance Guidance

Implementation and "How To" Guidance

SECARMY Memorandum:

Army Regulation:

DA Pamphlet:

"Army Enterprise Transformation Governance"

"Management of Army Enterprise Transformation"

"Implementation of Army Enterprise Transformation" and Transformation Guide (Appendix to DA Pamphlet)

Now in Staffing

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Congressional Concerns



HR 4200 HASC Rpt 108-491 (Auth FY05) - Sec 332: Requires Domains approve any business systems expenditure in excess of \$1M (effective 1 Jan 05) Establish an Investment Review process NLT 15 Mar 05 Develop an Enterprise Architecture NLT 30 Sep 05 S.2400 SASC Rpt 108-260 (Auth FY05) - Sec 1004 Develop an enterprise architecture and transition plan NLT 30 Sep 05 Requires approval of SECDEF or designated official for business system expenditures in excess of \$1M Makes violation of this provision an infraction of the Anti-Deficiency Act Designates DoD Domain Officials with accountability and responsibility Establish a Defense Business System Investment Review process

Congress is watching – and may take action to put control in hands of OSD Domains



Congressional Concerns



- FY05 Defense Appropriation Act (PL 108-287, 05 Aug 04) Sec 8083:
 - ☐ 'None of the funds appropriated in this Act may be used for...a mission critical or mission essential...information technology system that is not registered with the DoD CIO..."
 - "a financial management system, a mixed information system or a system improvement of more than \$1M may not receive Milestone A approval, Milestone B approval, or full rate production or their equivalent within the DoD until the USD (Comptroller) certifies...that the system is being developed and managed in accordance with the DoD's Financial Management Modernization Plan" (now BMMP)
- Certifications as to compliance with Clinger-Cohen Act
 - "a major automated information system may not receive MS A, MS B, or FRP approval or their equivalent until the DoD CIO certifies the system is being developed in accordance with the Clinger-Cohen Act of 1996

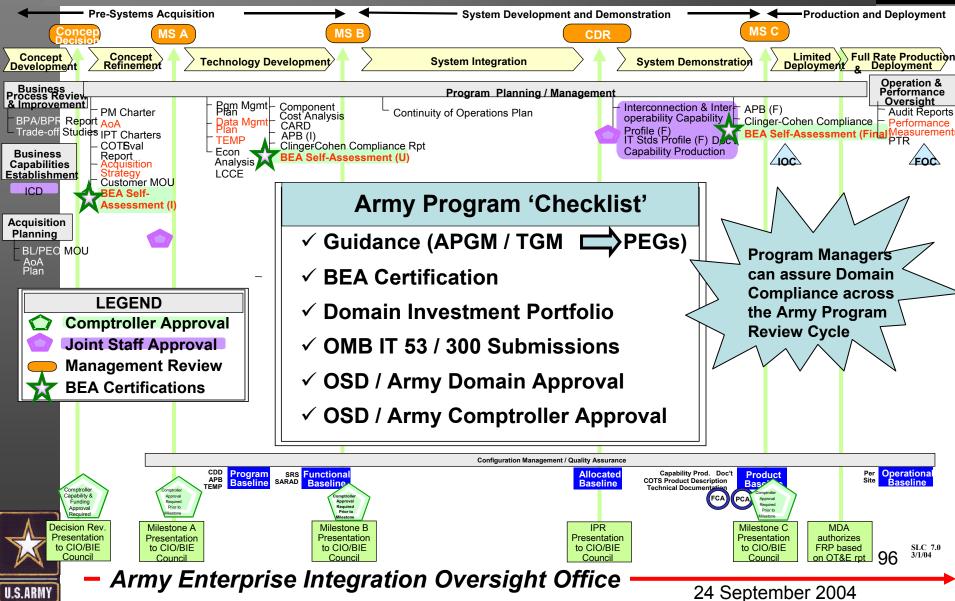


Both Authorizations and Appropriations committees are increasing oversight

How does this impact me? (Checklist for Army Program Review Cycle)

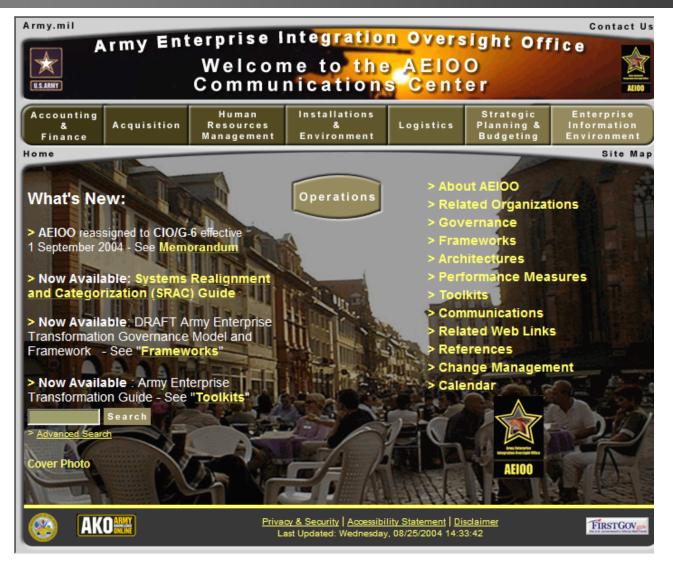


VEIOO



AEIOO Communications Center www.army.mil/aeioo



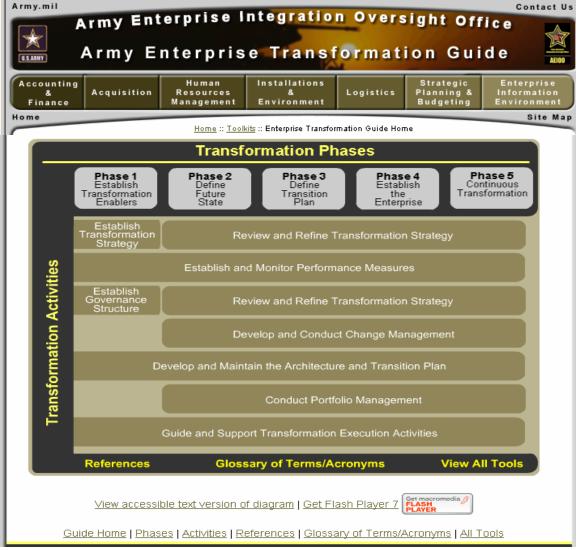




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Army Enterprise Transformation Guide www.army.mil/aeioo (Toolkits)







Army Enterprise Transformation - Review



■Learning Objectives

- ☐ Understand the role of AEIOO
- ☐ Understand the roles & responsibilities of Mission Area Leads / Domains
- ☐ Understand the role of the attendees
- True or False The mission of the AEIOO is to provide top-level policy, guidance, and direction in the definition, design, implementation, and integration of enterprise solutions across the Army...
- Name the three centralized Army Governance Boards, in order of precedence
- Cross-domain issues that cannot be resolved by the domains involved can be elevated to which governance board for guidance and direction?
- Which Mission Area is considered an enabler for all other Mission Areas and all Business Domains?
- Name the three types of Performance Measures
- Where can you go to get more information, access references and supporting documents that will support your organizations transformation efforts?
- Army Enterprise Integration Oversight Office





Have we achieved our Objectives?



- Course Learning Objectives:
 - □ Understand the BMMP Goals, Objectives and Timeline
 - □ Understand the Impact of BMMP on Army Enterprise Transformation
 - Understand the Impact of BMMP on the organizations, processes, procedures, programs, and systems of the attendees
 - Understand that focus is <u>Business</u> transformation not <u>Systems</u> modernization



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Tools Available for Support

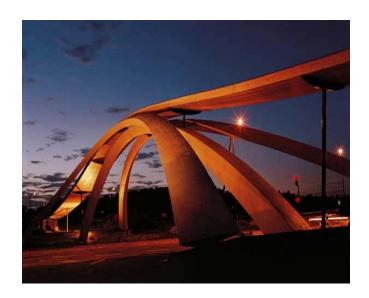


- Defense Acquisition University
 - ☐ BMMP Course (http://clc.dau.mil/kc/no_login/portal.asp)
- BMMP Homepage
 - → http://www.dod.mil/comptroller/bmmp/pages/index.html
- BMMP Portal
 - □ https://portalbmmp.dfas.mil/
- BMMP Compliance Documentation (registered .mil users only)
 - ☐ Login to BMMP Portal, select Domains Tab
- AEIOO Communications Center (http://www.army.mil/aeioo)
 - ☐ Army Enterprise Transformation Governance (AR 5-xx)
 - ☐ Army Enterprise Transformation Framework (DA Pam 5-xx)
 - ☐ Army Enterprise Transformation Guide





Wrap-up / Q&A



Army Enterprise Integration Oversight Office 1700 North Moore St, Arlington VA 22209 703.696.3877





Back-ups







Supplemental Slides BMMP



Acquisition (ACQ) Domain

- ▶ **Mission:** Lead the transformation to strategic acquisition by integrating the people, processes and technologies required to implement a modern acquisition environment that supports the Warfighter's needs.
- ▶ **Vision:** An innovative and strategic Acquisition enterprise focused on efficient and cost-effective delivery of the best possible capabilities that enable the Warfighter to succeed.
- Transformation Initiatives:
 - Governance;
 - Architecture;
 - Transition Planning; and
 - Portfolio Management.



Human Resources Management (HRM) Domain

- ▶ **Mission:** Work in an enterprise manner to improve and transform business practices and systems to support the customer (service member, DoD civilian, and others) and the warfighter with a total force approach.
- ▶ **Vision:** Integrated personnel and pay system, Electronic health and travel records, and Cross-Service Support for military personnel. Support the readiness of the total force for peacetime, contingency, crisis, and war fighting

Working today

- Composite Health Care System II
- TriCare Online
- Defense Civilian Personnel Data System
- Defense Travel System

Work in Progress

- Defense Integrated Military Human Resources System
- Electronic Health Record
- Civilian E-Pay consolidation



Installations and Environment (1&E) Domain

- ▶ **Vision:** Transformed world class I&E business operations enabled by integrated information solutions
- ▶ **Mission:** Support installation, environment, safety and occupational health community business transformation through collaborative:
 - Business process reengineering
 - Data management strategy
 - IT integration
 - Change management

FY04 Initiatives

- BMMP Increment One
 - Asset Accountability
 - Material Weaknesses
- Real Property Inventory (RPI) Business Process Reengineering
- I&E Architecture
- Transformation Management



Logistics Domain

▶Scope/ Mission

 A DoD logistics enterprise able to support rapid, agile deployment, employment, and sustainment of the Total Force across the full spectrum of operations in a cost-effective manner.

▶ Accomplishments

- BMMP-compliant architecture
- Portfolio Management process
- Portfolio Management Working Group

► Action Plans for FY04-05

- Develop baseline of Component's Portfolio Management processes
- Educate Logistics Domain on Portfolio Management process
- Implement Portfolio Management Process



Strategic Planning and Budgeting (SPB) Domain

- ▶ **Mission:** Transform the planning, programming and budgeting system to a capabilities-based planning and resourcing system with enhanced joint capability tradeoff analysis supported by timely, accurate budget execution and performance data.
- ► Focus to date: BEA and BPR in area of funds distribution and budget execution, work with ACC/FIN Domain to design new Standard Financial Information Structure, to support BMMP 1st increment goal of Clean Audit Opinion

Current/future initiatives include:

- Portfolio Management work to reduce number of PPBE systems
- Program-Budget-Execution data integration
- Supporting Small Defense Agencies Business System (in conjunction with Accounting and Finance (ACC/FIN) initiatives)
- PPBE process improvements, performance/capability measures



Enterprise Information Environment Mission Area (EIEMA)

- ▶ **Mission:** People throughout the trusted, dependable and ubiquitous network are empowered by their ability to access information and recognized for the inputs they provide.
- ▶ **Vision:** Support the Warfighter, DOD portion of National Intelligence, and Business Mission Areas by providing a common Enterprise Information Environment (EIE) foundation for net-centric operations.

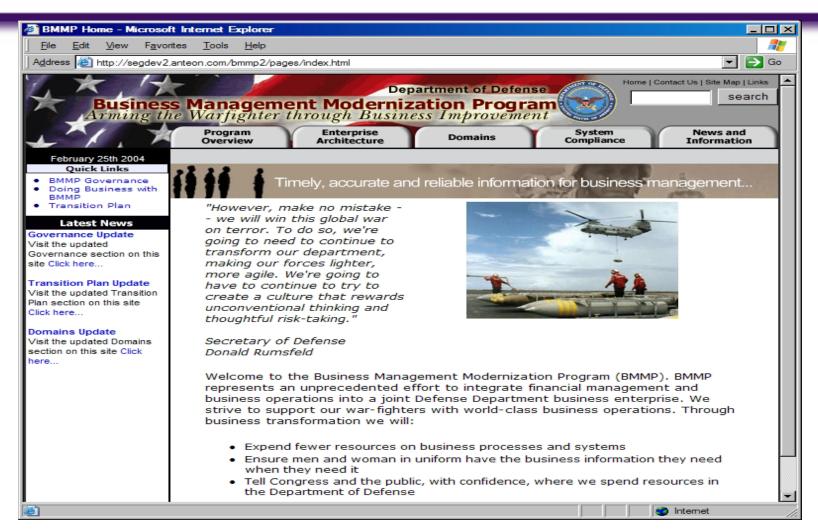
▶ Goals:

- Achieve an ubiquitous, secure and robust global DoD network
- Eliminate bandwidth and computing capability limitations
- Deploy collaborative capabilities and other enterprise-wide performance support services
- Secure and assure the network and the information
- Achieve an appropriate end-to-end Quality of Service (QoS) to support DoD mission capabilities



BMMP Website:

http://www.defenselink.mil/comptroller/bmmp/



Questions and Comments can be Sent Using the "Contact Us" Page on this Website.



System Acronyms and Definitions

- National Security Systems (NSS). Sec. 5142 of the Clinger-Cohen Act of 1996 defines a National Security System as "any telecommunications or information system operated by the United States Government, the function of which -
 - (1) involves intelligence activities;
 - (2) involves cryptologic activities related to national security;
 - (3) involves command and control of military forces;
 - (4) involves equipment that is an integral part of a weapon or weapons system; or
 - (5) is critical to the direct fulfillment of military or intelligence missions.
- ► <u>ACAT.</u> Acquisition Category*
- Mission Critical Information System. A system that meets the definitions of "information system" and "national security system" in the CCA (reference (I)), the loss of which would cause the stoppage of warfighter operations or direct mission support of warfighter operations. (Note: The designation of mission critical shall be made by a Component Head, a Combatant Commander, or their designee. A financial management IT system shall be considered a mission-critical IT system as defined by the USD(C).) A "Mission-Critical Information Technology System" has the same meaning as a "Mission-Critical Information System."*
- Mission-Essential Information System. A system that meets the definition of "information system" in reference (I), that the acquiring Component Head or designee determines is basic and necessary for the accomplishment of the organizational mission. (Note: The designation of mission essential shall be made by a Component Head, a Combatant Commander, or their designee. A financial management IT system shall be considered a mission-essential IT system as defined by the USD(C).) A "Mission-Essential Information Technology System" has the same meaning as a "Mission-Essential Information System." *



System Acronyms and Definitions (Cont'd)

- ► <u>Mission Support Information System.</u> Is not a Mission Critical or Mission Essential Information System (see definitions above).
- ► MAC I. Mission Assurance Category I. Systems handling information that is determined to be vital to the operational readiness or mission effectiveness of deployed and contingency forces in terms of both content and timeliness. The consequences of loss of integrity or availability of a MAC I system are unacceptable and could include the immediate and sustained loss of mission effectiveness. MAC I systems require the most stringent protection measures.**
- ► MAC II. Mission Assurance Category II. Systems handling information that is important to the support of deployed and contingency forces. The consequences of loss of integrity are unacceptable. Loss of availability is difficult to deal with and can only be tolerated for a short time. The consequences could include delay or degradation in providing important support services or commodities that may seriously impact mission effectiveness or operational readiness. MAC II systems require additional safeguards beyond best practices to ensure adequate assurance.**
- MAC III. Mission Assurance Category III. Systems handling information that is necessary for the conduct of day-to-day business, but does not materially affect support to deployed or contingency forces in the short-term. The consequences of lost of integrity or availability can be tolerated or overcome without significant impacts on mission effectiveness or operational readiness. The consequences could include the delay or degradation of services or commodities enabling routine activities. MAC III systems require protective measures, techniques or procedures generally commensurate with commercial best practices. **



System Acronyms and Definitions (Cont'd)

- ▶ <u>DoD-Wide.</u> A system that is standard across the Department of Defense.
- ▶ <u>Joint.</u> Connotes activities, operations, organizations, etc., in which elements of two or
- more Military Departments participate. (Joint Pub 1-02)
- ► <u>Multi-Component System.</u> A system used by more than one Component.
- **Component Standard System.** A system that is standard across a Component.
- ► <u>Major Command Standard.</u> A system that is standard across a Major Command.
- ▶ <u>Below Major Command.</u> Systems which are not DoD-wide, Joint, Multi-Component, Component Standard Systems or Major Command Standard systems. Includes bridges (systems that interface between two or more other systems), uniques, and systems used at a single site.
- Information Assurance (IA). Measures that protect and defend information and information systems by ensuring their availability, integrity, authentication, confidentiality, and non-repudiation. This includes providing for restoration of information systems by incorporating protection, detection, and reaction capabilities.**
- Architecture. The structure of components, their relationships, and the principles and guidelines governing their design and evolution over time. (DoD Architecture Framework)
- **Data Management initiatives.** Data Management is the policy, procedures and mechanisms to ensure visibility, accessibility, semantic interoperability and metadata tagging of data.
- Data Stores. Repositories for storing data.
- ► <u>COTS Office Automation Software Products/Suites.</u> COTS software products or suites of products (e.g., featuring integration and/or bundling) used to perform typical office information processing functions and increase office productivity.



BEA 2.2 Release

- Products jointly developed with Domains
 - OV-6a, Operational Rules Model
 - OV6c, EBPM
- Products submitted by Domains
 - OV-7, Logical Data Models:
 - ▶ HRM
 - ► I&E (environment only)
- Products developed to describe BEA2.2
 - AV-1, Overview and Summary
 - AV-2, Integrated Dictionary
- Products updated by BMSI to meet General Accounting Office (GAO) and Independent validation and verification (IV&V) guidance, but not yet updated to reflect EBPM
 - SV-1, Systems Interface Description
 - SV-4, Systems Functionality Description
 - SV-6, Systems Interface Description
 - TV-1, Technical Standards Profile
 - OV-7, Logical Data Model

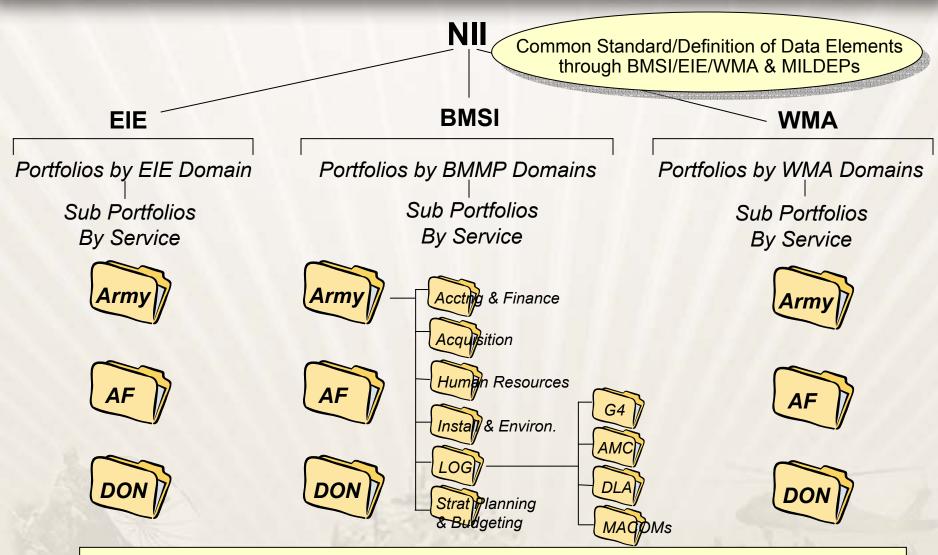
- Products not yet updated with Increment One Content
 - OV-1, High-Level Operational Concept Graphic
 - OV-2, Operational Node Connectivity Description
 - OV-3, Operational Information Exchange Matrix
 - OV-4, Organizational Relationships Chart
 - OV-5, Operational Activity Model
 - OV-7 (for LOG, ACQ, ACC & FIN, and SPB)
 - SV-3, Systems-Systems Matrix
 - SV-5, Operational Activity to System Function Traceability Matrix
 - SV-7, Systems Performance Parameters Matrix
 - SV-9, Systems Technology Forecast
 - TV-2, Technical Standards Forecast
 - ICOM Hierarchy Report
 - Activity Hierarchy Report
 - System Entity to Enterprise Services Linkage Matrix
 - SV Disposition List
 - Technical Services to Enterprise Services Linkage Matrix
 - Requirements Traceability Matrix





The Army Portfolio Management Solution





The domain and portfolio-based IT management approach – manages Information Technology investment and program data within common portfolio structure.



Guidance in Building the Army Portfolio



The Investment Strategy and Building an Army Portfolio

- Clinger-Cohen
 - "provide for the selection ... Management ... and evaluation of IT investments"
 - "monitor the performance of IT programs ... and advise regarding whether to continue, modify, or terminate a program or project"
- DepSecDef IT Portfolio Management Memorandum
 - "Decisions on what IT investments to make, modify or terminate shall be based on architectures, risk tolerance levels, potential returns, outcome goals and performance."
 - "assure that we have the right IT capabilities to perform our mission and conduct effective information operations, eliminate outdated ways of doing business, and achieve our net-centric goals."
- MID 918 Draft DoD IT Portfolio Governance
 - Draft governance document intending to integrate DoD Mission Areas (Warfighter, Business, Intelligence and Enterprise Information Environment (EIE)) IT and investments.
 - Document not yet approved was concern that the policies and structure were not defined nor approved, but the services were to be tasked to fund in '05 and beyond.
- Portfolio Management Management of selected groupings of IT investments using integrated strategic planning, integrated architectures, measures of performance, risk management techniques, transition plans and portfolio investment strategies.



Steps of Portfolio Management

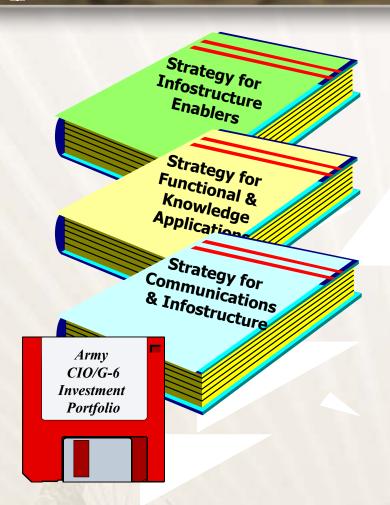


- ★ Identify the Components within your Portfolio (this is where DoD is)
- Determine how to evaluate your proposed Portfolio components (evaluative criteria)
 - Capability provided
 - Architecture compliance/fit
 - Criticality to Mission
 - Functional Interdependencies
 - Risk and Integration
 - Strategic Alignment
 - Performance Outcome/Achievements
 - Cost and Confidence
- Group like-type/supporting components (investments) into subportfolio groups (domains/investment areas) – determine "internal priorities"
- ★ CPIM works with Domain/Investment Area leaders, DA Staff and MACOMs to determine coordinated CIO/G6 priorities (during annual workshop) to support POM process – "Overall Portfolio priorities"

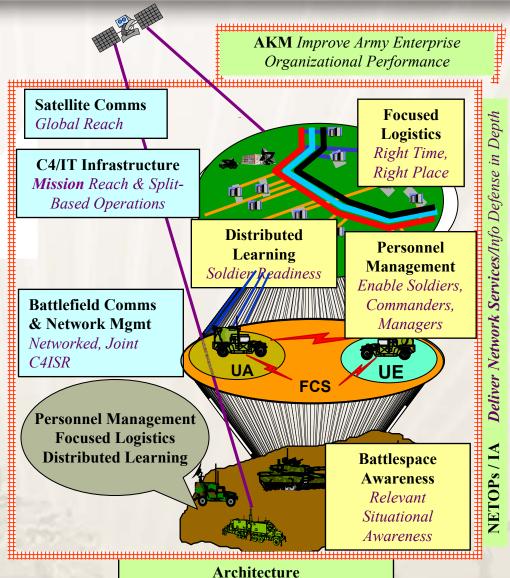


The CPIM Strategy extends across the CIO/G6 C4I/IT Portfolio





*Each Portfolio Area contains at least three investment areas, covering all CIO MDEPs



Optimize C4I/IT Decision-Making



CPIM Process & Product



- CPIM Process conducts a capabilities based review of funding requirements
 - Capabilities are those needed to support Army's future strategy (CSA guidance, TAP and ACP) and CIO/G6 imperatives
 - Produces a funding prioritization list to support the capabilities, linked to programs/systems which provide the required capability, then linked to MDEP and PEG from which resourced
 - CIO/G6 PEG representatives carry a prioritized list of systems/programs by MDEP into PEG deliberations
- CPIM Product is a coordinated, coherent IT funding strategy which addresses IT priorities for use within the PEG/POM process
 - Provides CIO/G6 the IT funding strategy oversight as required by the Clinger-Cohen Act
 - Allows each IT investment to be traced to:
 - a requirement or capability specified in the tactical or institutional architecture,
 - a capability necessary to support the Army as specified by a TAP Code and map IT capability to MDEP
 - Flexible to ensure IT funding strategy capitalizes on best business practices and tactical/operational immediate requirements and lessons learned



CPIM Maps to DoD Domains



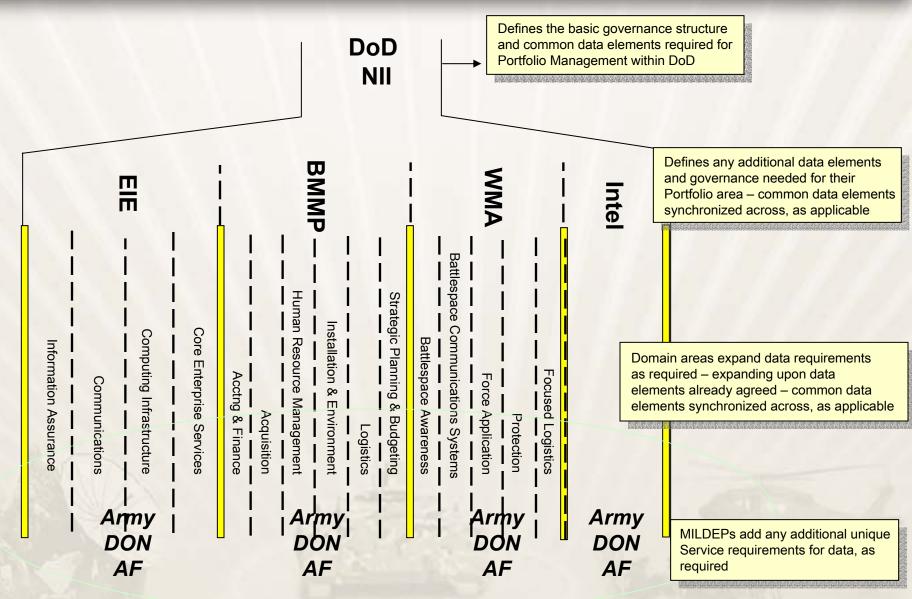
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CPIM Investment Area	Domain Areas
Satellite Communications	Battlespace Comms Systems; Battlespace Awareness; Focused Logistics
Battlefield Communications &	Battlespace Comms Systems; Force
Network Management	Application; Protection (Force)
C4 Infrastructure	Installations and Environment
Information Assurance	Information Assurance
NETOPs	Communications; Core Enterprise Services; Strategic Planning and Budgeting
Army Knowledge Mgmt	Core Enterprise Services; Strategic Planning and Budgeting
Architecture	Computing Infrastructure; Core Enterprise Services; Strategic Planning and Budgeting
Focused Logistics	Logistics; Installations and Environment; Focused Logistics
Personnel Management	Human Resources Management; Accounting and Finance
Battlespace Awareness	Battlespace Awareness; Protection (Force)
Advanced Distributed Learning	E THE SHEET OF THE PARTY OF THE



Governance Roadmap



Defining A Common Data Structure for Portfolio Management





Uncoordinated Management Process



Major point of frustration within the services

- BMMP domains have had random, uncoordinated, conflicting data calls – many with unreasonable suspenses
- BMMP domains have been by-passing 'service HQs' level, going direct to service domain level for data calls.
- Concern is that unless control is gained over the process, it will only be exacerbated as the Warfighting, Intelligence and EIE Mission Areas stand up.

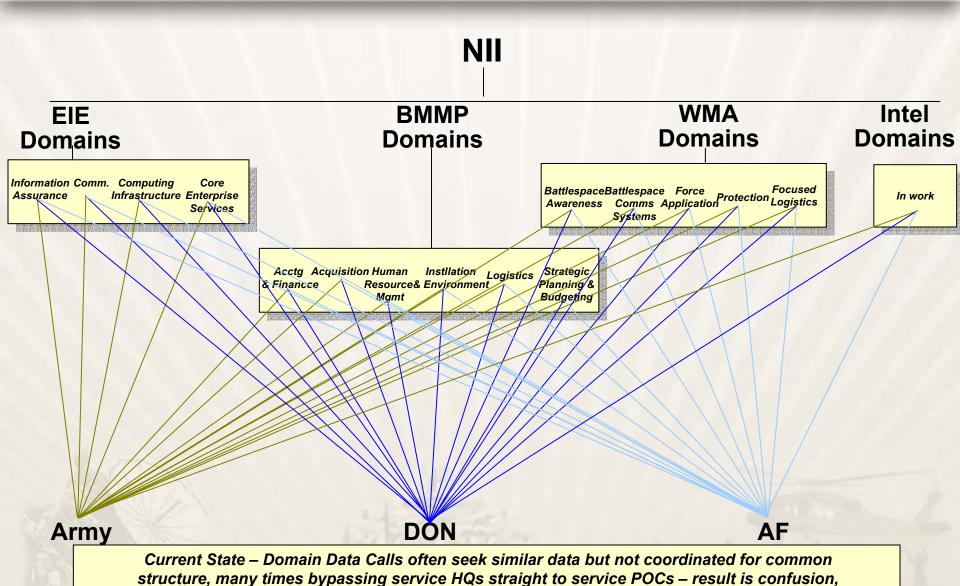
What is Needed

- Define how the data is to be used before collecting data for data's sake
- Agreed definition of data standards, and data coordinated across domains and mission areas
- Ensure the MILDEPs are in the data definition process, capitalizing upon existing data inventories and standardizing what is needed



DoD Data Calls – Random & Uncoordinated





"Our Army at War -- Relevant and Ready"



The Move Toward a Common Data Structure to Support Data Repositories



